Bellefonte Republican.

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Beaver & Dale

CANADA HAD SILVER.

An Object Lesson From Our Northern Neighbor's Early History.

MORAL THAT WAS TAUGHT.

The Whole Community Had To Sweat Blood as Penance.

FOREIGN TRADE CRIPPLED.

Populism Can Enable Some People to Beat the Loan Company, but the Swindle Can Only Be Perpetrated Once—The Cost of Living Increasing While the Purchasing Power of the Dollar Steadily Decreases.

Much interest is taken by Canadians in the progress of the silver campaign in the United States. Here, as there, some of us are goldbugs, some for silver. A year or two ago The Globe dealt wtih the paper money question which agitated Canada when Canada belonged to France. It may be worth while to explain the silver question which arose about the same time, as it throws light upon the merits of the controversy among our neighbors.

New France, as Canada was then called, had very little specie money. As in other new countries, men were thrown back upon barter. In order to establish a standard of value of some sort wheat in 1669 was made legal tender in payment of all debts at the rate of four livres the bushel. Beaver skins were made legal tender at the current price, whatever it might be, and so, in 1674, were deer skins, the skin of the Canadian original. The deer and beaver skins varied in value, of course, with the success or failure of the catch, and were perplexing because a fluctuating currency.

Wheat at four livres was not so bad, because it remained at or about that price for many years. But it was impossible to transport any large quantity of it in those days without trouble and delay. The settler within a few miles of Quebec or Three Rivers could take a load to town in his boat or sleigh and exchange it for clothing or powder and shot, but it was not easy to employ it as a medium of exchange elsewhere.

The hard or specie money in vogue—"ringing money," as the French call it—consisted of a miscellaneous lot of coins. Among others there was the French louis d'or, gold, as the name denotes; the livre, or franc, worth twenty cents of our present Canadian money; the soe or sou, worth a cent; the liard, worth a quarter of a soe. The livre was silver, the others copper.

The king in 1670 authorized the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales to issue this coinage to the amount of 100,000 francs throughout his majesty's possessions. It had been found that specie money had a habit of leaving the colony. The merchants exported it in payment of their accounts in France. To keep it in the colony the king ordered that it should be overvalued so long as it circulated there. Thus the French silver crown, worth three livres in France, was to be legal tender for four in Canada; the liard, worth three deniers, was to pass for six, and so on.

We may be sure there was a job at the bottom of the undervaluing. In that age kings and princes often resorted to such means of cheating their subjects. The subject in Canada took a load of wood to the royal warehouse or to the agents of the trading monopoly, and parted with it, as he believed, for a crown worth four livres in "money of France." But when he went to buy an axe or a coat, the merchant, who imported everything from France, reckoned the crown as worth only three livres, its value in France. He had to accept it as legal tender for four, but that did not prevent him from marking up his price so as to make it in reality worth but three. It was for his exploits in fleecing the people in this way by issuing clipped and overvalued money that King Phillippe le Bel, nicknamed the Couer, was placed by Dante in hell.

The overvaluing in New France deceived nobody but the settler, and he soon had his eyes opened by the storekeeper. Nor did it keep the specie money in the country. What happened was this: It flowed as before to the coffers of the merchants, who accepted it, not at its fictitious value, but (by increasing their prices) at its value in "money of France," and shipped it in the fall to France to pay their bills. Then sharp fellows in France began to send out clipped and "sweated" coins, such as livres worth only fifteen soes and crowns which would scarcely pass at all, to profit by the overvaluation.

This light money got to be such a nuisance that the sovereign council met and abolished the overvaluation in the hope of checking its inflow. Traffic with the English and Dutch colonies to the south was prohibited, nevertheless the English and Dutch traders carried it on surreptitiously, and found it more profitable to pay for French beaver skins in light reals and piastres than in honest goods. Commerce within the colony was greatly hampered by the uncertainty of the value of this light foreign money. It was not legal tender, one was not obliged to take it, and in 1683 the Quebec merchants refused to accept it at any figure, whereupon the council ordered that it should circulate at its bullion value with a slight addition.

To effect this it was necessary to weigh and stamp the coins. Holders were obliged to take them to a court appointed for the purpose and to pay six deniers for the weighing and stamping of each piastre, demi-piastre, quart and demi-quart, besides losing the difference between the new and the old value.

Things had got into such a mess over the attempt to give specie money a fiat value that in despair the people turned to card money. It will be remembered that the card money circulated at its face value so long as it was convertible into bills drawn on the French treasury and so long as the bills were promptly paid. When, however, owing to reckless financing and the drain of war, France could no longer take up the bills, the Canadian holders of cards were nearly beggared. Toward the end of the French regime the intendant was allowed to issue a paper money known as ordonnances as he saw fit.

The ordonnances were not convertible into anything except as circumstances permitted, and circulated at a heavy discount from the start. When England took possession the card money and ordonnances held in the colony amounted, face value, to no less than 41,000,000 francs, or about $10,000,000 for 65,000 people. Here was a "cheap and abundant currency" with a vengeance. The bank note circulation in Canada today, for a population of 5,000,000, is about $30,000,000. But it is demonstrable that New France lost more by that "cheap" money experience than by the ravages of the British troops in the parishes and the bombardment of the city both put together.

It is true the settler was able to pay his rent and seigniorial dues in depreciated paper or light silver money. To that extent he profited by the degradation of the standard of value, just as the Kansas farmer will profit through being able to redeem 100 cents of mortgage with 53 cents' worth of silver. But the seignior in New-France soon got rents upon a different basis—that is, he made a stipulation, if it had not been so stipulated before, that the rent and dues should be paid in "money of France." The merchants ran their stores on that basis all along, so that if farm products fetched more prices of money, a larger number of livres and soes, than formerly, their purchasing power was no greater than before, and the farmer consequently was no better off. The artisan was worse off, for the cost of living rose beyond the increase of wages.

Foreign trade, such as there was, was crippled and internal commerce thrown into confusion; fraud was rampant, the intendant bigot being the biggest rascal of the lot, and when the final crash came and card money and ordonnances were not worth much more than waste paper—fortunately England afterward induced France to pay so much in the dollar—the people, as an ecclesiastic wrote, "were perfectly heart broken, rage alternating with grief." The United States is a vastly greater and more complex organism than New France, and the ruin that would follow its descent to a silver basis and the wholesale swindling of the public and private creditor, including every one who has money in the bank or in an insurance policy, would be a convulsion out of sight, more serious than that which shook the little colony on the St. Lawrence to its foundations.

The moral taught by events there is that an "abundant" inconvertible paper currency is practically of no more use than a check for which there are no funds, and that specie money must have an intrinsic value of its own equal to the value it stands for. A Populist government could not make a twenty soe livre worth forty soes, or a 53 cent dollar worth 100 cents at the store, and, as has been said, the real measure of the value of money, specie or paper, is what it will buy, what it is equivalent of in goods. Populism can enable the farmer to "beat" the loan company, but the swindle can be perpetrated only once, and the whole community will have to sweat blood as penance for many a day after.—Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

Need Industrial Capacity.

During all the years the Republican party was in power, and when Republican policy prevailed, there was no necessity for issuing bonds to maintain the gold reserve. The government had constantly money enough to meet all current expenses and a surplus to apply to the reduction of the national debt. This happy condition of affairs was due solely to the fact that we had a tariff system that provided revenue and afforded protection. What better argument could be advanced in defence of a protective tariff? At the same time the fact that we also had industrial prosperity only emphasizes the argument. Give us protection and there will be no agitation of the money question, no issuing of bonds.—Cambria Herald.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Twenty-seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) decreased our public debt $1,747,301,373.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1896) increased our public debt $262,-319,630.

These are the plainest reasons why McKinley should be elected president, the sooner the better.

THICK OF THE FIGHT.

That Is Where Major McKinley Was During the War.

TRIBUTE OF A COMRADE.

Lieutenant Colonel Cogswell of This State Gives Facts.

A TEST OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Present Republican Candidate Enlisted in the War as a Common Soldier When He Was Not Seventeen Years of Age—He Goes in a Private and Comes Out a Major—A Record to be Proud of.

The following sketch of Major McKinley as a soldier is from the pen of Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Cogswell, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York volunteers, now of Titusville, Pa.:

Just now everything in the past history of our candidate for president is sought out, and to the veteran his military record will be of great interest. The general fact that when he was 17 he enlisted as a common soldier in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers and carried his musket and accoutrements, his knapsack, his haversack, his half tent and gum blanket, fourteen months, is well known.

He passed from the grade of private to corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant, then second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and in the summer of 1864 he was promoted to a captaincy, and later was breveted major of United States volunteers by commission direct from President Lincoln, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill." His regiment saw its principal service in West Virginia and the Shenandoah valley, diverted once back to Ohio and Kentucky to head off the Morgan raid. It participated in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain in September, 1862.

The late President Hayes was successively major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the regiment. In the fall of 1864, after the Confederates had been driven out of the mountains of West Virginia, Crook's command worked east and we find them under Phil Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley and bearing a conspicuous part in the various battles which, more than anything else, made the fame of "Little Phil."

In Vol. 90, page 363 of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, General George Crook, in closing his report of the battle fought Sept. 19, 1864, between Opequam Creek and Winchester, says:

"From the following officers of my staff, who were present upon the field of battle and amidst the thickest of the fight cheered the men onward and encouraged them by example to do their whole duty, I received invaluable assistance: Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Starr, Major E. W. Stephens, Captain W. H. Douglass, Captain H. A. Du Pont, Captain P. G. Bier, Captain H. C. Cherrington, Captain William McKinley, Lieutenant J. N. Patton, Lieutenant B. H. Moore, Lieutenant M. Watkins and Lieutenant C. S. Roberts."

The same officer, in his report of the succeeding battle, that of Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, on page 364 of same volume says:

"I am personally indebted to my staff—Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Starr, Major E. W. Stephens, acting assistant inspector general; Captain B. G. Bier, assistant adjutant general; Captain William McKinley, acting assistant adjutant general; Captain H. C. Cherrington, provost marshal; Lieutenant J. N. Patton, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant B. H. Moore, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant M. Watkins, acting ordnance officer, and Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, assistance commisary of musters—for their assistance to me on the field by carrying orders and for cheering the men forward during the thickest of the fight, and to Surgeon J. M. Leete, medical director, and Captain John C. Craig, assistant quartermaster, for their attention in getting the wounded off the field."

The sturdy youth who entered the service at an age when his father could have taken him away from the recruiting officer, and bore all the hardships of campaigns, marches and battles, and who unaided, except from merit becomes a captain before he is 21, and then is breveted major by the president, is entitled to the love and respect of every loyal heart in the country. Surely the blood of his revolutionary grandsire was, in this case, greatly in evidence.

As there is no place like the camp, the march and the battle field to test a man, and no such keen critics as comrades, I wrote to Cyrus S. Roberts, one of the above mentioned, who was sergeant major and afterward a lieutenant in my regiment, and is now captain, United States army, infantry, commanding Columbus barracks, Columbus, O., for his opinion of Major McKinley. The reply was written, not with the view to publication, but I am anxious that the veterans all over the country should know what Captain Roberts says, and here it is:

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O., June 28, '96.
Colonel J. H. Cogswell, Titusville, Pa.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: I knew McKinley very well when we were comrades in the Shenandoah. He was one of the most gallant men I ever knew, and a most efficient staff officer. I have met him several times within the past year. He is all that his friends claim for him. One of the ablest men in public life, and as modest and unassuming as when a boy.

Respectfully yours,
CYRUS S. ROBERTS.

What It Has Raised.

A revenue tariff—the kind Bryan advocates—professes to only one thing—viz: to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the government—and it does not do even that one thing, as the Wilson-Gorman bill has proved. All that it has succeeded in raising is our bonded indebtedness.

A Bunco Game.

That the rich men are all goldbugs and are opposed to the laboring classes is a neat dodge to catch the laborer's vote. With Sewall, the millionaire, as running mate to the boy orator, St. John, the millionaire banker, supplying the music in New York, and with such other liberal silver banker millionaires as A. Erickson Perkins, of New York, who talks silver, but demands all loans guaranteed in gold payments, the demagogues will have a difficult time keeping up the deception. The genuine brand of Shylock is furnished an example of silverite duplicity and deceit.—Hazleton Sentinel.

"Cheap."

Judging by the haste with which New York retailers are tumbling over each other to mark down the prices of clothing, the "cheap" goods of the free traders have made "cheap" men of us. According to all reports, there is little demand for the "cheap" goods at any price. People find it mighty hard to get food, while even "cheap" clothing is a luxury.

A Silver Plated Trap.

People who were deceived by the Democratic protestations of devotion to the workingmen in 1892 will hardly walk into the trap set by the same party in 1896, even though it be silver plated.—Orbisonia Dispatch.

Rough on Farmers.

England bought $1,500,000 worth less flour from the United States during the first half of this year than in the corresponding [illegible] 1895.

Dr. Schaffer's Reply.

When Dr. Schaffer, superintendent of public instruction, who is a Democrat, was asked by a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter, "Will you vote the ticket?"

"I pay out $5,500,000 of the state's money for the schools every year, and I think too much of our school system and the welfare of the children to have the districts receive a depreciated currency, 53 cents for a dollars," was the significant reply. The doctor said no more. It was enough.

The Coming Man.

[Tune—"Marching Through Georgia."]

McKinley, he's the coming man as sure as you are born.
He'll sweep the mighty prairies on the next election morn.
Then all the loyal freemen will shout the loud acclaim.
Three cheers for McKinley and protection.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah from mountain and from glen!
Hurrah! Hurrah for the coming, coming man!
The tide is daily rising, to the front 'twill come again,
This grand old Republican party.

It saved the nation once, my boys, 'twill save it now again
From bankruptcy and foreign powers and all designing men.
McKinley is our captain, and he's the chosen man,
Three cheers for the man that brings protection!

All honor to the boys in blue who fought so bravely then,
Now to the front, my comrades, it is time to fight again,
Our nation is in danger, but we'll free it once again
By voting for McKinley and protection.

—Canton (O.) Repository.

IT HAS been proved scores of times in different countries that cheapening the money by lowering the standard increases the cost of living at least three or four times as fast as it increases the wages of working people. The most pitiful thing about this cheap money craze at the present time is just this feature of it. Whatever Bryan, Williams and the rest of them may tell the workingman to the contrary, one of the chief reasons why the newspapers and the best class of public men earnestly oppose the free coinage scheme is that they dread more than words can tell to see the destitution and wretchedness that would be sure to come upon that great class of the community least able to look out for itself in panic times in case the monetary standard of all the great industrial and commercial nations of the world were to be exchanged for that of Mexico, Central America, China and India.

VERMONT has set an example that Pennsylvania should follow.

FROM present indications Chairman Elkin's desire to have every Republican vote registered at the polls in November will be gratified.

NO DEBT OR DEFICIT.

How the Policy of Protection Would Have Resulted.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Would Have Been a Large Increase in Treasury Receipts.

RELATION TO OUR FINANCES.

If It Had Not Been for the Change of Four Years Ago the Deficiency in the Treasury Would Have Been Reduced by $35,500,000 a Year—Some Facts Worth Reading.

I would like to see a comparative statement as to the amount of revenues that would have been collected for the years ending June, 1895 and 1896 (taking the year 1892 or 1893 as a basis), on our foreign importations under the McKinley law and what was actually collected under the Gorman-Wilson law. Of course we understand that we did not import as much in 1895 or 1896 as we did in 1892 or 1893, but we assume that we would have had as large a trade of imports in 1895 or 1896 as in 1892 or 1893 had the McKinley law remained in effect. We also understand that the undervaluation by reason of the ad valorem system of collecting tariff has had much to do with the amount collected, and had specific duties been imposed the collections under the Gorman bill would have been larger.

A REPUBLICAN.

This is an interesting question and opens up a good point. We first give the total value of our imports, also separating the free and dutiable, for the two McKinley tariff fiscal years of 1892 and 1893 and the two Gorman tariff years of 1895 and 1896:

IMPORTS.

	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent. of free.
1892...	$458,074,604	$355,526,741	$813,601,345	56.30
1893...	444,544,211	421,856,711	866,400,922	51.3
1895...	363,233,795	368,736,170	731,969,965	49.6
1896...	369,786,398	409,930,908	779,717,306	47.6

The exhibit is, of itself, extremely interesting. It shows us the hollowness of a "free trade" tariff, so called. Although our imports during the two Gorman tariff years have been $168,000,000 less than in the two McKinley tariff years, there has not been one dollar's worth of benefit to the people through larger imports of "free" goods under the free trade tariff.

During the two McKinley years our imports of dutiable goods amounted to $777,383,452, while under the free trade Gorman bill they aggregated $778,667,078 in the two years, or $1,283,626 more than under the "high" and "extortionate" McKinley bill. The "relief from the burdens of taxation" promised by the free traders has resulted in "taxation" on $1,283,626 more goods in their two tariff years.

But the fun is to be found in the "free" list. During the two McKinley years we imported "free" goods worth $902,618,815, while the "free trade" (so called) bill of Gorman, Wilson, & Co. gave us only $733,020,193 worth of "free" goods, or $169,598,622 less than the "extortionate" and "robber" tariff of Mr. McKinley. More than the entire decrease in imports, under the free trade bill, has been in "free" goods that the McKinley protective tariff gave to the American people free of duty, while the "free trade" tariff has given them more dutiable goods and $170,000,000 less of goods upon which no duty was paid. Next we give the actual revenue derived from customs during the two periods:

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

		Average ad valorem rate of duty.	
	Amount.	On dutiable.	On free and dutiable.
1892............	$177,452,964	48.71	21.26
1893............	203,355,017	49.58	23.49
1895............	152,158,617	41.75	20.23
1896............	*159,516,276	*39.03	*20.05

*Subject to slight change when official statistics are accurately determined.

The McKinley tariff customs revenue averaged slightly more than $190,000,000 for each of the years 1892 and 1893, the average ad valorem rate on dutiable imports being 49.15 per cent., and on free and dutiable only 22.37. During the two free trade tariff years the customs revenue averaged only $155,837,447—$35,000,000 a year less than under the McKinley law—while the average ad valorem rate on dutiable imports was 40.39 per cent., and on free and dutiable imports it was 20.14 per cent., only 2.23 per cent. less than under protection.

We have shown that our imports of dutiable goods have been slightly larger under the free trade tariff than under protection. We have shown that the customs revenue has decreased at the rate of $35,000,000 a year under the "tariff for revenue only," and we have shown that the free trade bill gave the people $170,000,000 less of "free" goods than the protective tariff. Had the McKinley bill been in existence during 1895 and 1896, with our total dutiable imports of $778,667,078 during those two years, the customs revenue derived therefrom, on the average McKinley ad valorem rate on dutiable goods of 49.15 per cent., would have been $382,714,869—or $191,357,435 a year, as against the actual average customs revenue of $155,837,447 that has been collected under the Gorman bill. The deficiency of the treasury department would have been reduced by $35,500,000 a year and the people would have had $85,000,000 more of "free" goods each year upon which no duty was collected under the McKinley protective tariff.

Hitting the Bull's Eye.

The Bryanite organs are fond of pointing to the fact that so many people are discussing the currency questions at the corners of the streets, and argue from this that an unusual amount of interest is being taken in the issues of the campaign. The latter statement may be admitted, but if the Republican party was in power today men would not need to stand at the corner of streets and pass their time in talking. More of them would be at work.—Susquehanna Journal.

GARFIELD'S WARNING.

His Utterance When Opposing Free Coinage Twenty Years Ago.

(Extract from a Speech Delivered July 13, 1876.)

In opposing the free coinage of silver President Garfield used the following impressive words: "Mr. Speaker, I can hardly conceive a situation in which the house could be brought more directly face to face with what seems to present, on the one hand, public honor, and on the other, the deepest public disgrace.

"It has happened in the fluctuation of these metals that there is now a notable opportunity to cheat seven millions of men by adopting the baser metal as the standard of payment, and thus accomplish a swindle on so great a scale as to make the achievement illustrious. By the proposed measure one-fifth of the enormous aggregate of public and private debts can be wiped out with a sponge. This nation owes $2,100,000,000 and private citizens of the United States probably owe $2,500,000,000, possibly more. At the present moment the relation of debtor and creditor in the United States involves nearly $5,000,000,000. It is proposed by the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana that, at one fell stroke, one-fifth of all this enormous sum shall be wiped off, repudiated, and that the process shall be called honest legislation. Since I have been in public life I have never known any proposition that contained so many elements of vast rascality, of colossal swindling, as this.

"Gentlemen may remember the financial shock of 1837, the later shock of 1857, and the still later shock in 1873. Conceive them all in one vast crash, and the financial ruin, the overthrow of business would be light in comparison with the shock which would follow.

"Put in operation the provision now suggested, and all our gold coin will leave the country as fast as it can be carried abroad. Do this and a revolution in our monetary affairs, utterly unparaleled in the history of our nation, would follow."

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

A Pertinent Query Respectfully Addressed To Candidate Bryan.

The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. [Mr. Bryan at Madison Square Garden].

Does not that commandment forbid the enforcement by legislation of a policy which would require the owners of life insurance policies and mortgages, the depositors in savings banks, and the members of building associations and similar organizations to receive in satisfaction of their claims dollars having a purchasing power of only 53 cents in place of the dollars having a purchasing power of 100 cents for which they invested, loaned or laid by, and to which, under present laws, they are entitled? Does it not forbid the reduction, by nearly one-half, of the value of the thousands of small mortgages held by widows and orphans? Does it permit Mr. Bryan and his party to cut the pensioner's monthly allowance in two?

There are in this country 4,875,000 savings bank depositors, the owners of more than 11,000,000 life insurance policies or contracts, 970,000 pensioners, and a great many persons of small means who have loaned their savings on mortgages. A great majority of these persons have now, or will have before November next, firmly fixed opinions as to the application of this commandment to the Bryan silver program.—New York Times.

English Labor Needs Protection.

The working people of England find that competition with countries employing cheaper labor is too oppressive to bear longer and are demanding, in the interest of themselves and families, to be saved from the further degradation it will entail. It is not American competition they dread. It is the competion of France, Germany and Belgium, countries whose labor is even more poorly paid than the labor of England. They have come to appreciate at last that nothing but tariffs which are defensive in their character will save them from utter ruin and destitution.—Hon. William McKinley.

JEFFERSON'S RULE FOR A COINAGE RATIO.

"The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a MERCANTILE PROBLEM altogether. Just principles will lead us to disregard the legal proposition, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and TAKE AN AVERAGE from them."

Gold Democratic Convention.

The sound money, Democratic National convention, at Indianapolis, adjourned Thursday evening. Ex-Governor Flower, New York, was chosen temporary chairman and U. S. Senator Caffery, of Louisians, permanent chairman. The name of President Cleveland was continually cheered, whereas the Bryan convention at Chicago hissed. Forty-one States were represented and the delegates numbered over 800. Senator Caffery was most vehement in denouncing the Chicago platform because of its tendencies towards revolution and anarchy. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, was unanimously nominated for president, and Gen. Simon Palivar Buckner, of Kentucky, for vice president. A platform was adopted, calling for the maintenance of the gold standard and the limited coinage of silver-modern and liberal policies toward American shipping demanded—the administration of President Cleveland endorsed—arbiration for the settlement of international disputes favored. Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri offered a resolution which was adopted. That the the national committee shall have full power to arrange for the placing of all candidates nominated by the national on the ballots of the respective states in the manner reqnired by the election laws of said states; that said committee have power to fill all vacancies to arrange for the notification of the candidates nominated by the convention and generally to exercise the powers of this convention after the adjournment thereof.

England to Act Independantly.

London, Sep. 3.—It is learned in the foreign office circle that Sir Philip Currie the British ambassador who started on his return to Constantinople on Monday, left England with instructions in dealing with the sultan to act independantly of the other ambassadors to the port if the occasion should require it. Sir Philip is also to have free command of British naval aid to enforce such demands as he may make. The sultan will be advised of the change in England's policy in Turkey immediately after the arrival of Sir Philip Currie in Constantinople.

Husbands Stay at Home.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, received in his mail quite recently a letter from the wife of a convict, making a tearful appeal for the pardon of her husband. The principal ground for her application for the pardon is included in the close of her letter, which makes the following remarkable statement

"Now, dear Governor, please let my husband come home to his wife and little children. We need him. He has one little child 4 years old and another 2 years old, and he has never seen either of them."

How Editors Carry Their Money.

An exchange says men have various ways of carrying their money. Butchers, grocers and bakers carry it in a crumpled wad. Bankers in nice clean bills laid out full length in a morocco pocketbook. Brokers always fold their bills twice. The young business man carries his money in his vest pocket, while the sporting man carries his in his trousers pocket. Farmers and drovers carry theirs in their inside pocket. Editors carry theirs in other people's pockets.

Barn Burned.

On Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock the large barn on the estate of Rev.Joseph Nesbitt was destroyed by fire. The tenant, Frank Stevens, lost a quantity of grain, a colt and a calf in the flames. The barn was 60 by 75 feet, and was comparatively new. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendary.

With the barn a number of outbuildings were also burned. The barn was valued at $1,500 on which there was an insurance of $1,000. Mr. Stevens had no insurance on his crops nor farming implements, consequently his loss is heavy.

—Dr. Buckingham who for some time past has been practicing his profession at Philipsburg, has decided to make a change and has adopted Burnside as the field of his future operations.

—Charles C. Hess of Philipsburg, was one of the conferees from this county to the prohibition conference at DuBois, to nominate a prohibition candidate for Congress from this district. The conference convened at that place on Thursday.

—Wheelmen will be interested in a late ruling of the Supreme Court which has decided that bicycles are vehicles and entitled to privileges of the highways, and can only be taxed when kept for hire.

—It is a wise child that goes out of the room to laugh when papa punctures his thumb with a tack hammer.

CATARRH

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES
COLD IN HEAD
ROSE-COLD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
ELY BROS.
NEW YORK
TRADE MARK

COLD IN HEAD

DIRECTIONS. Apply a particle of the Balm directly into the nostrils. Draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the nasal passages allays pain and inflimation, heals and protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. 50 cents at druggists or by mail! samples 10 c by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

SENATOR TILLMAN made a speech the other day at an agricultural fair at Mt. Gretna, in the course of which he referred to Mr. Cleveland as "the bag of beef now in the White House," declared that "we will spew him out of our mouths," described bankers as Pierpont Morgan's "gang of ghouls," and advised his audience, unless their party was going to do what was right, to tell it to "go to the devil." The audience does not seem to have been taken with this style of oratory, and there were shouts of "No" when a vote of thanks was proposed. It is strange that even Tillman should not see that any audience will resent such stuff, based as it is on the assumption that they are all as low as he is.

THE more we think about Mr. Bryan's campaign the more forcibly we are reminded of the late Mr. Barnum's methods of circus advertising. Bryan loses no opportunity to gain notoriety; he goes out of his way to get publicity. There is something not altogether edifying in the spectacle of a candidate for president being carried around the country and exhibited as the latest curiosity, the Boy Orator of the Platte. It smacks of the dime museum and the cheap patent medicine—both of them, to be sure, excellent things in their way. Mr. Bryan's quick tour through the east appeals to the sober-minded community as tawdry and spectacular.

THE silver fanatics say that when Bryan is elected silver will go to $1.29 an ounce. Why don't they turn in, then, and buy silver at about half the price to which they say it will advance? They can't lack money—for many of them are wealthy mine owners. They do lack confidence in their own prophecies. They would like to have the other fellows put the price up. They have enough to supply them all. What a market they would have if only the public would bite at the hook which has been baited for gudgeons. If any of them really believe what they say, they would buy all the silver offered.

PROPERTY AND INDUSTRY.

Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when it is built.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We Want Employment.

We want not more silver but more employment.

The United States treasury contains 879,000,000 of silver dollars, which weigh 11,000 tons. It would require 11,000 teams carrying one ton each to transport this silver. Allowing fifty feet to each team on the public highway would make a wagon train reaching from Hazleton to Philadelphia.

There is no doubt many times as much silver in circulation and in the banks in the country as there is in the United States treasury.

There is no scarcity of either silver or gold, both are abundant, especially silver, and the urgent want is plenty of employment for the laborer so he can earn it at fair wages.

Vote for McKinley and Hobart so that this desideratum, so needed and so vital, may be secured by all.—Hazleton Sentinel.

A Busy Day for Major McKinley.

CANTON, O., Aug. 29.—Today was one of the busiest days yet for Mr. McKinley. Five delegations are scheduled to arrive here during the day. The first delegation will be the commercial men from Chicago, who will be received about 10:30 a. m. Then will come the supreme lodge, K. of P., from Cleveland, followed by the Lisbon, Ohio, farmers, and later by the German-American citizens from Cleveland, a large delegation, and the Workingmen's McKinley club from Columbus, Ohio.

Cambria County Railroad Company Chartered.

Harrisburg, Aug. 31.—The Cambria County Railroad company of Cambria, was chartered to-day. The route will be from Wigton colliery, on the Cambria and Clearfield railroad, to be bought of Spangler, a distance of seven miles. M. E. Olmstead, of Harrisburg is president of the company.

FEDERAL office-holders have been warned against making contributions to campaign funds, but it is safe to say that a refusal to vote for Bryan will not be considered a cause for removal.

THE farmers are aware of course, that the present prices of their products are Democratic prices, and it follows that the best way to get higher ones is to restore the Republican party to power.

AT the rate their party is growing the National Democrats will soon be ready for a count and prepared to write after the names of Bryanites "deserted to the Populists."

The Individuality of Women.

ELIZABETH BURRILL CURTIS.

In dealing with the so-called "women questions," one of the most usual errors which is encountered on both sides is the persistent habit of regarding women, not as individuals, but as a class apart, who may be depended upon to think and act alike on all questions.

The very phases "woman question," "women's sphere," show how cunningly this fallacy creeps into all discussions. One never hears of a man's question. It is simply taken for granted that a man does what he chooses in the world conditioned simply by natural, not artificial limitations. Were women treated as individuals and not *en masse*, their position would be the same. And what is of the greatest importance, the natural difference of sex would show themselves, as they have never had a chance of doing. No one will seriously attempt to deny that the maternal function constitutes a vast difference between men and women, but exactly in what this difference consists and how far it goes has never yet been ascertained, because the path of women has been, for the most part, marked out for them and they have had no choice but to walk therein, or forfeit many things which women, and men also, hold dear.

Whenever a woman, driven by pressure of her genius, has released herself from the trammels which surround her and insisted upon living her own life, it is usually asserted either that she is a cold-blooded creature without natural affections or that no woman can really excel in what are known as masculine pursuits, because her craving to be loved is sure to dominate her.

Sonya Kovalevsky, the gifted and fiery Russian mathematician, is often held up as an example of the latter, and true it is that her head and heart strove together in often passionate strife. But this was not because she was a woman.

Keats and Chopin undoubtedly died earlier because of their love affairs, at least their deaths, it is often said, were hastened thereby, and no woman could do more than die for love, yet it is not asserted that men should not be geniuses because they are prone to fall in love.

It is not within the province of this article to deal with the undoubted natural limitations of the women who choose marriage and motherhood; it is merely intended to maintain the right of every individual to select his or her career at will, and to assert that it is no more the duty of every woman to choose marriage and motherhood than it is that of every man to choose marriage and fatherhood. Once chosen, the duty of the mother to devote herself to her children is clear, because that is a duty which cannot be filled by a man. So far, nature has clearly indicated the path of each sex—beyond that let no man dare to place fetters on the individual soul, or arrogate to himself the functions of Deity, and say "Thus far and no farther."

—The largest ballot of any yet printed for an election in this state will be used in the coming presidential contest. It measures two feet by nearly three. The number of parties already in the field, is what has caused the increase in the size of the sheet. There are nine columns Eight parties are already in the fight and the ninth column is for the use of any party who may yet decide to go into it. The parties and their candidates, as they will appear on the ballot are: Republican, McKinley and Hobart; Democratic, Bryan and Sewell; Prohibition, Levering and Jones; National, Beatty and Southgate; Labor, blank; free silver, Bryan and Sewell, and sound money, blank.

THERE is no escape. The man who votes for McKinley votes for honest money and protection. The man who votes for anybody else, votes for free silver and free trade. —The Press, N. Y. July 31, 1896.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

The "Round Up" of "Tariff Reform."

We round up the years of misgovernment under the pretence of 'Tariff Reform" with the greatest shutdown in the history of American cotton mills; prices lower than at any other period; with business prostrated and having no signs of improvement; with 7,027 commercial failures for the first half of the year, by far the largest number for many years, and with a Treasury whose expenditures in three years have exceeded its income by 133 million dollars. Do we wonder that, at such a time, the Socialist and the Anarchist are on top, at Chicago and else where? It is their opportunity. There can be no congenial atmosphere for them when men are prosperous. They always appear when suffering has produced indignation, and hopelessness has issued in frenzy. If the judicious and moderate men who conduct the affairs of the government will not or cannot discover methods by which misery may be alleviated, the miserable will always turn to the wretches who would make war upon social order. It was so in the French Revolution. It will be so now. There is no reason why this country, at this moment, should not have such high prosperity that every man in it might earn good wages by honest work. All the natural conditions necessary to that end are present; but, instead, the commerce of the nation is smitten by paralysis, and on every hand there is wreck and hardships because there is misgovernment. Altgeld, and men like him, are not leaders; they are results. They are the spawn of the policy which would conduct the affairs of this nation in accordance with British interest and British ideas.

"The Duty on Coal Is Indefensible."

So you say, Mr. W. Jennings Bryan, and should you ever become President of the United States you will undoubtedly endeavor to give us "free" coal and take away all protection from our 300,000 coal miners and other laborers working at American mines. This would be glad news, indeed, for British miners, who are working only three days a week on an average, as the following extract from "Ryland's Iron Trade Circular" of July 25, 1896, says is the condition of the miners in the North Staffordshire district:

"Employment varies. At one or two pits full time is being worked, at others four days, but in the majority three is the average. The average wage is described below."

These British miners, working only half time, would be glad of the chance to put in a full week's work in supplying the American market. They don't care for our miners any more than you do, Mr. Bryan. You want to give them the work, and you want to take it away from American miners.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

THE hope of the nation is in the Republican party, whose policies have energized every industry, given life and strength to every production, stimulated labor and capital to their highest endeavors, and brought happiness and plenty to every home. All these will surely call back to power this great party in November next, for upon it are centred the hope and the well-being of the nation.—Hon. Robert J. Gamble, M. C., of South Dakota.

—The farmers of Vermont could not be misled by the free silver craze.

—There are now 17,714 cotton mill operators idle in and around Fall River.—Wall street Daily News August 5, 1896.

And these are the good old Free-Trade times that Candidate W. Jennings-Bryan voted for, and would give us more of.

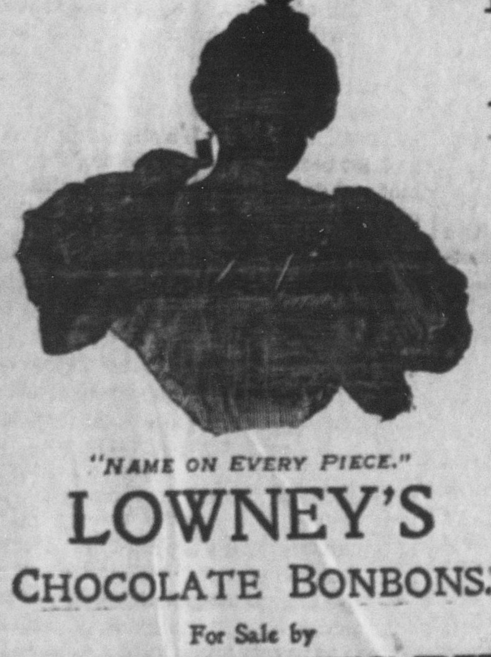
—Henry Vollmer, the Democratic mayor of Davenport, Iowa, says: Although his town usually gives a Democratic majority, McKinley will carry it by two or three thousand this year.

BATTLE AX
10 CENTS

"It's a Good Thing. Push it Along."

Battle Ax PLUG

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.



"NAME ON EVERY PIECE."

LOWNEY'S

CHOCOLATE BONBONS.

Pastiles,
Sherbet,
Frappe
Creams
Tablets
Souvenirs.

They are pure healthful Delicious.

For Sale by

GREEN'S PHARMACY,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - - PA.

Democrats Desert Bryan.

James L. Keach, a member of the Democratic execution committee of Indiana, deserted Bryan on Monday.

John K. Cowen, the democratic Congressman from the city of Baltimore, is a red-hot supporter of McKinley. In speaking of the democratic platform he says; "It is the most reactionary that has ever emanated from a party convention in the United States, and in my judgement, it is the duty of every good democrat to denounce the platform in season and out of season, and to vote against the man who stands upon it. Atgeldism, Populism, greenbackism, and fiatism are not Democracy, and no Democrat by his vote ought to sustain the ticket which represents such issues."

Sound Sense About Sound Money.

No matter how sound our money may be, it will not condrce to our prosperity so long as its principal mission is to pay the foreign manufacturer for goods that ought to have been manufactuaed in our own country; so long as the chief avenue of its expenditure points away from instead of towards home. Four years ago our money was not only sound, but it was also active. It paid to American workingmen the highest average wages they had ever received; it kept our industries busy turning out the largest production they had ever known; It moved the wheels of commerce in all directions, caused the largest known consumption of the products of our farms and, in short, brought to every legitimate interest in the United States a degree of prosperity without previous parallel. This it did because it was backed up by systematic and uniform Protection. We shall not prosper until we do.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S EXTRACT

WILL CURE CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, SUNBURN, CHAFINGS, INSECT BITES, ALL PAIN, AND INFLAMMATIONS

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY, BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH SAPOLIO

Business Dull in Bellefonte.

All the business men of Bellefonte, are just now complaining; that business is very dull, we notice by our exchange, tha the same condition of affairs exists in many other places, indeed, this complaint seems to be almost universal. Of course various reasons, are assigned for this general depression. A few days ago we noticed in the "DuBois Courier," that the lumber operations of John E. DuBois, had shut down indefinitely, that the fires under the boilers at the big mill had been drawn, the mills closed and that the industries which have for years given employment to hundreds of men and suppor to their families were to be closed. Mr. DuBois, was interviewed and said: He had suspended work in the woods; the mill had been closed down indefinitely and that not another log would be cut this winter, that he could see no reason why he should go on preparing his product for a market, while, because of existing conditions, no market existed. He also stated that he had on hand as much lumber as he could sell for many months to come, unless conditions should change greatly and for the better, and did not give any reasons for hopefulness of such change in the immediate future.

The *Courier*, gives as a cause for this depression, the nomination of W. J. Bryan at Chicago, and the promulgation of the cheap money, populistic, everything-to catch-a-vote platform there enunciated, which has led to the closing of workshops and factories, the abandoment of new enterprises, the calling in of old loans, the difficulty of securing new ones, the increasing stringency of the money market, general lack of confidence, and all the attendant train of ill caused by the uncertainty of the hour.

The *Courier* further comments. The mills which have for years been almost uninterruptedly in motion, the work in the woods which has been most constant the smoke which is rarely unseen issuing from the great chimneys of the DuBois mills are parts of a great business system which the owner must as badly dislike to see become unremunerative as will the laborer hate to remain idle and to see his empty dinner bucket upon the mantle of his home.

The matter is one, however, of self preservation, and when existing condition are such that the establishment of enterprises for the consumption of the product of these works cease, when capital dare not enter upon new fields, when old ones are abandoned, when lack of confidence prevails to the extent that is now the case and the same uncertainty obtains as to the duration of the stagnation, it is not to be wondered at that greater caution is believed to be necessary and preparation made to face that which may be infinitely worse than even the deplorable conditions which now exist and it is hoped that the causes which are responsible for such a condition will soon pass away and be succeeded by the restoration of the greater activity, confidence and good feeling which will again set in motion the wheels of industry, cause the woodman's axe to resound in the forest and restore to the payrolls the name of every man now forced into an idleness the duration of which none can tell.

One of the bloodiest encounters of the Cuban war occurred last week Thursday near Bayamo, when a company of Spanish troops was ambushed and completely exterminated by 400 insurgents who formed a part of Rabi's column. According to advices received here the Spanish garrison has been shut up in Bayamo for several weeks by the insurgents. Provisions and ammunition were scarce and the commander sent word to his superior officer at Santiago de Cuba that he would be forced to surrender Bayamo unless relief came soon.

Last week the Spanish commander was notified that a convoy was on the way to Bayamo, and he was instructed to send out a detachment to meet it. Accordingly 150 picked Spanish troops, under Captain Joseph E. Perez, were ordered to meet the convoy. The Spaniards left Thursday morning, expecting to meet the relief train near Bayamo. They marched till noon without meeting the convoy and then halted for dinner.

Rabi, who was aware of the movements of the Spaniards, detached 400 men to attack the company sent out from Bayamo while with his main body he advanced to intercept the convoy. These 400 men fell upon the 150 Spaniards while the latter were at dinner. The Spaniards were completely surprised and were cut to pieces almost before they were aware of the enemy's presence. The Cubans, after firing one volley, rushed on the Spaniards with their machetes, and two-thirds of those killed were hacked to pieces. Only one man of the 150 escaped. He was left for dead, but revived, and, although horribly wounded, made his way back to Bayamo, and told the story of the slaughter.

In the meantime, Rabi, with his main force, had captured the convoy, which was accompanied by only a company of Spanish polunteers, who surrendered, when they saw they were surrounded. The convoy, which the Cubans captured, carried 200,000 cartridges and 500 rifles, beside provisions, clothing and medical supplies.

—J. Ellery Johnston, of Rote, Clinton county, who has been giving music lessons in Bellefonte for some months past, gave his last lesson here on Thursday, prior to his departure for Boston, Mass., where he intends to take a course on the pipe organ.

Woman Suffrage.

ELIZABETH BUFFUM CHACE.

In the month of March, in the year 1776 when John Adams of revolutionary fame was in Philadelphia attending the Continental Congress which issued the Declaration of Independence, his wife Abigail Smith Adams, wrote to him as follows: "I long to hear that you have declared an independency; and, by the way, in the new code of laws it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you to remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of husbands. If particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound to obey any laws in which we have no voice or representation." This letter, which embraced the whole doctrine of the equality and enfranchisement of women, was written one hundred and twenty years ago. The most ardent woman suffragist says nothing stronger or more decisive to-day. Abigail Adams was not alone in her determination for she says "We are determined." The air was full of the revolutionary and reformatory spirit. The women heard their husbands and brothers declare the doctrine of self government. They heard them say "Governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed." "Taxation without representation is tyranny." "All persons are born free & equal." A few of those noble women like Abigail Adams and Mercy Otis Warren were sensible enough to see that these principles applied to women as well as to men; that women were as much interested in establishing a good government as men were. We shall never know how they urged and tried to pursuade the weaker women—the remonstrants of those days—of the importance of building their new nation on a foundation of justice and righteousness. But we can imagine how the talk of their afternoon teas was of liberty and equality for women. John Adams' reply to his wife's letter is not to be found in history; but perhaps he advised her to be content in her proper sphere.

Perhaps he told her that, if she persisted in her demand, it would upset the whole plan of establishing a republic. But if she would wait, when the victory was wo and the government established, they might take the women in. At any rate, she waited, and did not "foment a rebellion;" and women have waited ever since, with marvelous patience.

But all through the years there have been whisperings of dissatisfaction, with the dependent, inferior, almost helpless condition of woman, which has now and then broken out with something like a threat to "foment a rebellion." But always the strongest characteristics of woman her love of husband and children, her fondness for peace and quiet, her sense of duty to family and home, have held her back from any open demonstration of rebellion against established customs. Trained in the belief that it is the duty of women to obey, to submit to authority, to have no opinions of their own, or, if they have any, never to express them in public. It has taken years of conflict to induce any considerable portion of the women of this land to listen to the voice of conscience and of reason, which teach that the true welfare of mankind demands that women shal be placed on an equality with man, in all the departments of life, and that, so only, can she best fulfill the duties of wife, the mother, the home-maker, the friend and the citizen.

Woman is making great progress. She started on a rib and is now riding a bicycle.

—Judge A. O. Furst is making extensive improvements to his beautiful home on West Linn street. The old porch is being removed and a new one is to be built which will extend along the front and west side. At the end of the porch on the west side the Judge proposes to have a room made for his study, which will be separate from the other rooms of the house. The workmen commenced to remove the old porch Thursday morning and will push along the work to a speedy finish. Mr. Benjamin Bradley has the contract. Mr. Bradley is a first class workman—of course, the Judge would have no other.

CENTRE county will be found in the Republican column next November if every Republican does his duty, and by a considerable majority.

THE Tariff is naturally the subject of first attention. It is the leading issue. Upon this issue the Democratic party is to be held to strict account for the devastation and ruin which befel the country after Cleveland's inauguration. It is this issue which nails Democracy to its record of hard times and disaster, and it is upon this issue that the Republican party promises the people a restoration of prosperity.—*Kansas City, Mo., Journal.*

His Courtesy Appreciated.

When the sheriff went over to Golden Hill to Lucky Valley after Jim Sanders, who was wanted for shooting Dan Williams in a quarrel over a game of cards, he didn't even take a gun along. He found his man in a saloon, and asked him to step up and take a drink. Jim complied, but kept a hand on his gun. When they had drank they sat down, and the sheriff told three or four funny stories. By and by the puzzled Jim broke out with:

'See, here, Joe, did you come over after me?'

'Well, I thought you might want to jog along back with me,' was the reply.

'Not much! I'll never be taken alive!'

'Then that settles it. Let's have another drink.'

They drank again and the official told a very funny story about a tenderfoot's experience in Golden City. Jim laughed as loudly as the others, but presently he grew serious and said:

'Say, Joe, ye can't take me alive!'

'Well, we won't worry about that, Jim,' was the reply. 'Let's hev another nip and then a game of cards.'

The game lasted until the sheriff had lost about $20. Then he ordered drinks and sang a song. When the song was finished he said to Sanders:

'Jim, haven't I made things pleasant fur you to day?'

'You hev, Joe, and no mistake.'

'Treated you like a gentleman, haven't I?'

'You certainly hev.'

'That's my way of doing things. Now, I want you to treat me like a gentleman. Go back to Golden City with me.'

'But I shot Dan Williams over thar.'

'Of course you did.'

'And they want to hang me.'

'Of course they do, but that's nothin' to me. I don't make the laws. I was sent out arter you, and I want to take you back. I could hev sneaked in and got the drop on ye, but I knowed 'twould hurt yer pride. Heven't I bin tender with ye, Jim?'

'Ye hev, Joe, but I don't want to be hung.'

'I s'pose not, but see how nice I've used ye. Would any other sheriff have done it?'

'No, I reckon not.'

'Of course not, and if ye are hung won't I boss the job and make it as easy as possible? Just come right along to obleege me, Jim.'

'Would it be a great favor to you, Joe?'

'It would, and it would show me that ye are a gentleman to boot. I'm a gentleman myself, and I kin appreciate a gentleman.'

'Wall, Joe,' said Jim, after a moment's thought, 'I did say I wouldn't go, an' I did think I didn't want to be hung, but to obleege you and to show these critters that I know what good manners is, I'll go along with ye.'

And ten days later Mr. Sanders attended a necktie social, and was left behind when the others started for home.

Be Convinced.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50c.

ELY BROTHERS'
56 Warren St., New York City.

Catarrh causes difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

He—It's reported around that we are engaged.

She—Well, you know it's a mistake.

He—Yes; and I called to see if I couldn't rectify it.—Puck.

First Wheelman—"I always get rattled when I see a woman crossing the street ahead of me." Second Wheelman—"so do I. They have so many pins in their clothes that if a fellow collides with them you are sure to puncture a tire."—New York Mercury.

AN UNIQE WEDDING.

Two Deaf Mutes United in Marriage by a Deaf Minister.

Miss Bessie Goodfellow, was born in this city about 23 years ago, when she was ten years old, while living at Spring Creek, she had scarlet fever, when she had recovered it was found she had lost her voice and hearing. She is a granddaughter of William McCafferty and a great granddaughter of Samuel Lyon of Jacksonville. A deep interest was taken in the little girl on account of her affliction by many prominent people of this city. She was educated in a deaf and dumb school in a distant city, and has for a few years past been a resident of Williamsport, where her mother, brother, and one sister live. Last Tuesday evening at eight o'clock she was married, the following account of the wedding appears in the *Sun* of that city:

"A pretty quiet, yet withal unique, wedding occurred at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Goodfellow, 645 Maple street. The parties were Gus M. Fahnestock and Miss Bessie Goodfellow, Rev. J. M. Kochler, of Philadelphia, officiating. The groomsman was Peter Leonard and Miss Mary McDermott of this city acted as bridesmaid. All parties were deaf mutes except Rev. Kohler, who though deaf, can speak.

In performing the ceremony he first spoke aloud the ritual and repeated it in the sign language. The wedding was witnessed by a number of guests, and the ceremony was solemn and impressive.

Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock were the recipients of many gifts. They go at once to housekeeping in their own house."

Among the guests present was Mrs. Ed. Swiler of Bellefonte an aunt of the bride.

Shot by Highwaymen.

Louis Helman, picture frame peddler, of DuBois, was murdered near Brockwayville on Wednesday evening. A special to the DuBois *Courier* says: In company with his partner, H. Shakespeare, he was driving through a strip of woods about a mile south of the town, when two men, supposed to be tramps, stepped out from behind a tree and ordered the men in the wagon to stop. The two men jumped from the vehicle when the highwaymen attacked them with a pistol and other weapons. The peddlers reached the barn of Thos. Hutchinson, where it was found that Helman had been fatally shot through the breast and badly cut about the head. He died about half an hour later. Shakespeare was unhurt. A posse of citizens and constables are searching for the murderers. Shakespeare says he can identify the murderers if they are caught.

The body of Helman was brought to DuBois shortly after midnight. One bullet had entered the body and passed to the right of the heart. He had about $80 in his pocket, but the highwaymen secured nothing. He was 33 years old. The family is in such a condition as to excite the sympathy of all. Mrs. Helman was sick in bed and while in that condition she and her four small children heard the announcement of the murder.

Death of Charlie Green.

Charles Green, an aged colored man, who lives on St. Paul street, in this city, died suddenly Saturday at 3 o'clock, of heart disease. He leaves a wife, two sons, Calvin and Orlando, and one daughter, Emma. The funeral was held from the A. M. E. church Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. H. A. Grant officiating.

Mr. Green is one of the oldest colored men in this city, having come here with his father over fifty years ago. He worked in his younger days for Mr. Thomas. He was about 80 years of age. Yesterday he appeared to be perfectly well and was seen on our streets as usual, not complaining of feeling ill. The announcement of his death, therefore, was a surprise and caused quite a shock. He was a quiet man, a good citizen, and a faithful member of the church. We have heard it said by many that he is about the last of the old original colored citizens of the "ante bellum" times.

A Bank Failure.

The failure of the First National Bank of Helena, Montana, was announced Friday morning, Sept. 4, by the posting of a notice that the bank was unable to meet withdrawals demanded of it. The bank is the U. S. depository and has a large amount of government funds on hand. The failure is due to the bank's inability to realize on assets to cover demands of Eastern creditors. Heavy demands have been made on the bank for the past week and coming so close together caused trouble.

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, [illegible] Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets

TRADE MARK

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN.

10c 25c

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Samples and booklet free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

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NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST

THE Republican party for thirty years has constantly reduced the public debt. It has never increased the interest bearing debt and, if it can have its way, never will. The strange practice or doctrine of increasing the interest bearing public debt of the country came in vogue when the democratic and populist parties took full possession of the government in all its departments.—Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, U. S. Senator, of West Virginia.

Eagles Mere Railroad.

JUNE 15, 1896.

NORTHWARD Eagles Mere Express.	Eagles Mere Flyer.	Eagles Mere Mail	Chautauqua Express	Stations	SOUTHWARD New York Express	Williamsport Accom'on	Philadelphia Flyer	Night Line
A.M	A.M	A.M	P.M	LV. AR.	P.M	P.M	P.M	A.M
910				N.Y. Lby St.	600			930
1005	835		1130	Phila	808		1012	710
1155	1008			Reading	310		820	500
117	1113			Tamaqua	149		700	310
208	1147			Mah. City	124		637	247
319	1259	805		Shamokin	214		527	135
354	121	840		Sunbury	1138		4 2	1252
409	135	9 0		Milton	1125		437	1236
418	138	901	A.M	Lewisburg	1122		435	1235
430		1029	742	Will'msport	1011	240	525	1039
510	225	1043	805	Halls	948	200	345	10 6
525	237	1100	823	Hughesville	934	144	331	955
541	248	115	834	Chamouni	920	130	318	941
612	3 0	1146	910	Sonestown	854	100	250	910
616	325	1153	9 5	Windeck	845	1055		
631	341	1209	931	Geyelin P'k	829	1039	225	* 29
639	349	1217	939	Keewahdin	821	1031	218	821
650	400	1228	950	Shanerburg	810	1020	208	
				Castle Rock	806	1016	205	
700	410	1238	1000	Eagl's Mere	800	1010	200	800
P.M	P.M	A.M	M	AR. LV.	A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M
	P.M		A.M	LV. AR.	A.M		P.M	
	415		1010	Eagl's Mere	1000		410	
	511		1146	Sonestown	854		250	
	620		1253	Satterfield	758		143	
	735		330	Towanda	645		1030	
	810		412	Sayre	610		1000	
			520	Ithaca			830	
			640	Geneva			700	
			820	Will's Barre			640	
			P.M	AR. LV.			A.M	

C. W. WODDROP, President.
B. H. WELCH, Gen. Manager.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Serge Selling...

Is what will occur here while these wonderful qualities last at the prices. Six inches of space can't tell one six-hundredth part of the merit of this Serge case.

Write at once for samples and see for self this great Dress Goods chance—

All Wool BLACK SERGES, 45 inches wide, yd..........40c

All Wool BLACK SERGES, 50 inches wide, yd..........50c

All Wool COLORED SERGES, greens, browns, blues and garnet. 48 in. wide, yd....50c

Other New Fall Woolens—choice and stylish—25c to $3.50 yd,

Penn Avenue and Fifth Street,
PITTSBURG.

AGENTS—Millions in it—Campaign Book, Life of McKinley and all candidates. Nearly 600 pages; 100 illustrations. Best outfit—quick. PEOPLE'S, 3043 Market, Philadelphia, Pa

Lafayette College
EASTON, PA.

Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT JUNE 19TH.
Fall Term begins Sept. 10th.

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS THE REGISTRAR.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee.

Condensed Time-Table.

Read Up. In effect May 17th, 1896. Read Down.

Exp No.37	Mail No.33		Stations		Exp. No.30	Mail No.36
p.m	p.m.				a.m.	p.m.
	1 55	Arr	PATTON	Lve		12 30
	1 34		Westover			3 52
9 25	1 10	Ar.	MAHAFFEY	Lv.	5 00	4 15
9 00	12 35	Lv.	Kerrmoor	Ar	5 25	4 42
8 50	12 25		GAZZAM		5 35	4 52
8 43	12 18	Ar.	Kerrmoor	Lv.	5 41	4 58
8 38	12 13		New Millport		5 46	5 03
8 32	12 07		Olanta		5 52	5 09
8 25	12 00		Mitchells		5 58	5 15
8 05	11 40	Lv	Clearfield Junc	Arr	6 15	5 34
7 55	11 31		CLEARFIELD		6 25	5 45 6 10
7 45	11 21	Arr	Clearfield Junc	Lv	6 35	6 19
7 37	11 12		Woodland		6 45	6 29
7 31	11 05		Bigler		6 52	6 34
7 23	10 58		Wallaceton		6 57	6 40
7 15	10 50		Morrisdale Mines		7 06	6 48
7 07	10 41	Lv	Munson	Ar	7 15	6 57
6 35	10 16	Lv	PHILIPSBURG	Ar.	7 40	7 27
7 27	11 01	Ar		Lv.	6 55	6 35
7 05	10 36	Ar	Munson	Lv	7 17	7 00
7 00	10 32		Winburne		7 22	7 03
6 40	10 12		PEALE		7 40	7 25
6 20	9 50		Gillintown		7 57	7 44
6 13	9 43		SNOW SHOE		8 04	7 52
5 18	8 48		BEECH CREEK		8 48	8 42
5 05	8 33		Mill Hall		9 01	8 53
4 58	8 25		LOCK HAVEN		9 07	8 58
4 47	8 15		Youngdale		9 16	9 07
4 35	8 00		JERSEY SHORE Junc.		9 29	9 18
4 30	7 55		JERSEY SHORE		9 30	9 20
*4 00	*7 25	LV	WILLIAMSPORT	Ar	10 05	9 55
p.m.	a.m				a.m.	p.m.
p.m.	a.m.		(PHILA. & READING R.R.)		a.m.	p.m.
*2 40	*6 55	Ar	WILLIAMSPORT	Lv	*10 20	*11 30
*8 35	*11 30	Lv	PHILADELPHIA	Ar	5 08	7 10
†4 30		LV	NEW YORK via Tamaqua	Ar	6 56	
	$7 30	LV	NEW YORK via Phila	Ar	7 25	29 30
a.m.	p.m.				p.m.	a.m.

*Daily. † Week-days. $ 6 00 p.m. Sunday ‡ 10 55 a.m. Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.—At WILLIAMSPORT with Philadelphia & Reading R. R. At JERSEY SHORE Junc. with Fall Brook Railway. At MILL HALL with Central R.R. of Pa. At PHILIPSBURG with Pennsylvania Railroad. At CLEARFIELD with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. At MAHAFFEY and PATTON with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At MAHAFFEY with Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad.

A. G. PALMER, Superintendent.
F. E. HERRIMAN, Genl Pas. Agent, Philadelphia, Pa

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN. Nov. 18, 1895. READ UP.

No.5	No.8	No.1	Lv.	Ar.	No.2	No.4	No.6
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.			a.m	p.m.	p.m
†7 30	† 3 45	†7 20	Bellefonte		10 10	6 10	10 04
7 44	3 57	7 34	Nigh		9 56	5 57	9 49
7 50	4 03	7 41	Zion		9 50	5 51	9 43
7 55	4 08	7 46	Hecla Park		9 45	5 46	9 38
7 57	4 10	7 48	Dunkles		9 43	5 44	9 36
8 01	4 14	7 52	Hublersburg		9 39	5 40	9 32
8 05	4 18	7 56	Snydertown		9 35	5 37	9 28
8 07	4 20	7 58	Nittany		9 33	5 35	9 25
8 09	4 22	8 00	Huston		9 31	5 33	9 23
8 11	4 24	8 02	Lamar		9 29	5 31	9 21
8 13	4 26	8 04	Clintondale		9 26	5 29	9 19
8 19	4 31	8 09	Krider's S'n'g		9 21	5 24	9 14
8 25	4 37	8 16	Mackeyville		9 15	5 18	9 08
8 32	4 43	8 23	Cedar Springs		9 09	5 12	9 01
8 34	4 45	8 25	Salona		9 07	5 11	8 59
8 40	4 50	8 30	Mill Hall		†9 01	† 5 05	†8 53
p.m	p.m.	a.m.	Ar.	Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30		9 20	Jersey Shore			4 30	7 55
10 05		9 55	Arr WM'PORT	Lve		4 00	*7 25
†10 20		*11 30	Lve WM'PORT	Arr		2 40	*6 55
5 08		7 10	PHILA			*8 35	*11 30
			Atlantic City				
6 45			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)			*4 30	
7 25		*9 30	NEW YORK (Via Phila)				*7 30
p. m.		a. m.	Ar.	Lv.		a. m	p. m.

*Daily. † Week Days. $ 6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡ 10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m and west-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

11	7	3	STATIONS.	6	8	14
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	MILTON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	LEWISBURG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SUNBURY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SHAMOKIN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SHENANDOAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	TAMAQUA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	POTTSVILLE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	READING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	POTTSTOWN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	PHOENIXVILLE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	BRIDGEPORT (NORRISTOWN)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	LEBANON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	HARRISBURG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ALLENTOWN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Time table to take effect Monday, May 25th, 1896. Trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

Trains moving east READ DOWN. Trains moving west READ UP.

11	$7	$1	STATIONS.	$2	$7	$12
p m	a m	a m		a m	p m	p m
4 21	10 30	6 30	Bellefonte	8 45	1 10	6 30
4 28	10 37	6 37	Coleville	8 40	1 02	6 20
4 30	10 42	6 40	f Morris	8 37	12 58	6 15
4 33	10 47	6 44	f Whitmer	8 35	12 54	6 10
4 38	10 53	6 50	Hunter Park	8 31	12 49	6 05
4 42	10 56	6 53	f Fillmore	8 28	12 46	6 02
4 47	11 02	7 00	f Briarly	8 24	12 43	5 57
4 52	11 05	7 05	Waddles	8 20	12 38	5 53
4 54	11 08	7 08	f ScotiaCros'ng	8 18	12 35	5 50
5 04	11 20	*7 17	f Krumrine	8 07	12 26	5 36
5 06	11 24	7 20	f Strubles	8 04	12 24	5 33
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bloomsdorf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

"f" stops on flag. † Daily except Sunday.
F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum.

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type	$5	$8	12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisements at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The National Ticket.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
GARRETT A. HOBERT,
Of New Jersey.

State Ticket.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE
GALUSHA A. GROW.
of Susquehanna,
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT,
of Erie.
ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.
JOSEPH WHARTON,
Philadelphia,
ALEXANDER E. PATTON,
arfield,
WILLIAM WITHEROW,
Allegheny,
EARL L. KIMBERLY,
Mercer.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD.
Of Clearfield County.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
H. R. CURTIN.
P. E. WOLMESDORFF.
FOR SHERIFF.
A. V. MILLER.
FOR TREASURER.
HARRISON KLINE.
FOR REGISTER.
J. E. RICKARD.
FOR RECORDER.
G. W. FISHER.
FOR COMMISSIONERS.
M. F. RIDDLE.
T. W. FISHER.
FOR AUDITOR.
G. G. FINK.
J. D. WAGNER.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYER.
JESSE CLEAVER.
FOR CORONER
DR. M. J. LOCKE.

WITHOUT a protective Tariff law yielding adequate revenues to conduct the Government and furnishing an opportunity to every man to earn his living, neither sound money nor any other currency policy known to man can redeem this country from its industrial degradation.—The Press, N. Y., July 31, 1896.

The American Protective Tariff League has just issued No. 59, "The Tariff," which gives extracts, in parallel columns, from the speeches of Hon. W. J. Bryan and Hon. William McKinley. This document should be read by every voter. Address, W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 W. 23d Street, New York.

THE gormandizer likes it because it is fine. The workman because it quenches his thirst, enriches his blood, and strengthens his muscle. It is cheap. The mother likes it—it keeps her boys at home. The women of America like it, because it takes the place of intoxicants. This Hires Rootbeer. Campaign paraders will use it.

New Jersey Grape Juice Sent to Europe.

Mr. Speer, of New Jersey, has a reputation extending over the world as being a reliable producer of Oporto Grape Juice and Port Wine. His Oporto Juice and Port Wine are ordered by families in Dresden, Londen and Paris for their superior medicinal virtues, and blood making quality, owing to the iron contained in the soil in which the vines grow.

--Rev. C. C. Miller, of Bellefonte was one of the delegates to the Prohibition congressional conference, which met at DuBois last Thursday, and placed James T. Brennan of Tionesta, in nomination for congress from this district. The nominee, is a real estate and insurance man of eminent respectability and said to be highly esteemed by those who know him.

A Visit to Our School Buildings.

By the courtesy of D. F. Fortney, Esq., school director for the South Ward of Bellefonte, and president of the School Board, we were invited to visit the school buildings last Friday and see the condition they were in We first visited the brick building in the South Ward and found everything in excellent order and as neat as a new pin. The rooms had all been renovated, new paper on the walls and a general overhauling. Mr. Fortney remarked that with such fine, clean quarters he did not see how any child would want to stay away from school. The first room we entered was the Primary, taught by Miss Bella Rankin. Miss Rankin has taught for at least twenty year and is a teacher much esteeme dby the directors and parents. Among the other teachers in this building are Miss Carrie Weaver, Miss Bridget Curry an Miss Rosa Fox. The Senior grammar is taught by Miss Anna McBride. Mr. A. R. Rutt is the principal, assisted by Mr. Roy Mattern and Miss Ella Levy.

The building is on an elevation, commanding a magnificent view of the country for miles around. Beautiful shade trees are in front of the building and extensive grounds surround it, part of which are planted with choice trees. Inside, the walls are decorated with beautiful pictures. The light is regulated by handsome shades. The ventilation of the several rooms is perfect, and in fact everything is arranged for the comfort of teachers and scholars. We were shown a set of topographical maps which we thought peculiarly adapted to give the scholar a correct idea of the topography of the earth's surface. Where the land is mountainous the map has a raised surface, and where it is level the map shows a flat surface. The library room has some valuable works, as well as text books, among which we noticed "Library of Choice Literature, by A. R. Spofford," 10 volumes, and "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography," 6 volumes. All the rooms are fitted with spacious blackboards for the use of the scholars, fifty lineal feet in each room. Much credit is due for the excellent condition of the building and arrangement of the grounds, and to the competent and careful attention given them by the janitor, John Derstine.

At the stone building, on the corner of Allegheny and Linn streets, in the North Ward, we found everything in the same neat and excellent condition. John Clinger is the janitor of the building. The teachers here are John Harrison, principal, assisted by Miss Kate Hewes, Miss Mary Underwood, Miss Millie Smith, Miss Jennie Longacre and Miss Bessie Dorworth. The new room lately fitted up for additional scholars is under the control of Miss Frances Elmore.

The school directors are constantly doing all in their power to make our schools attractive and as efficient as possible. Excellent teachers they have in every department, and they especially, the president of the board take great interest in the cause of education. They leave nothing undone. Under their careful administration of affairs our town is blessed with schools second to none in the state. To be a graduate of the Bellefonte High School is now considered an honor to be proud of.

There are
soaps and soaps
but only one

Sunlight
Soap

which is the soap of soaps and washes clothes with less labor and greater comfort.

Makes homes brighter
Makes hearts lighter

Lever Bros., Ltd.,
Hudson & Harrison Sts., N. Y.

Protection Policy Reversed.

The failure of the United States to encourage and establish commercial lines of American ships is in strange contract with the zealous efforts made to extend lines of railway inside the country, even to the point of anticipating the real needs of many sections. If all the advances to railway companies, together with the outright gifts by towns, cities, counties, States and nation, be added together, the money value would not fall short of a thousand millions of dollars. No efforts seem too great for our people when the interior ot the country is to be connected with the seaboard. But when the suggestion is made to connect our sea board with commercial cities of other counties by lines of steamships the public mind is at once disturbed by the cry of "Subsidy !" We really feel as much afraid of Protection at sea as Mr. Gladstone is of Protection on land. The positions of the American Congress and the English Parliament on this subject are precisely reversed. England has never been affrighted by the word "subsidy," and while we have stood still in important fear, she has taken possession of the seas by the judicious and even the lavish interposition of pecuniary aid. I have already said that the interest on the amount which England has paid for this subject since she began it with great energy fifty years ago, would give all the stimulus needed for the rapid expansion of our commerce. Let it be added that if the Government of the United States will for twenty years to come give merely the interest upon the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the amount which has been a free gift to railroads, every steam line needed on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf will spring into existence within two years from the passage of the act. It is but a few years since Congress twice refused to give even $12',000 per annum to secure an admirable line of steamers from New York to the four largest boats of Brazil. And the sum of $125,000 is but the interest of the interest, at 5 per cent., of the gross amount freely given the construction of railroads within the Union. Is it any wonder that we have lost all prestige on the sea.

A Chinaman's Views.

Lee Hop Sing an educated chinaman in giving his impression of Philadelphia's reception to Li Hung Chang, spoke in part as follows:

"You Americans can understand little about Chinese customs and Chinese character. I do not blame you that you see so much to make fun with in the visiting of his Excellency, the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang. For example: You laugh because he asks how old he is, and how much money he has, you think he is impudent, bad behaving. In China it is etiquet. You say: "How have you been? How is your health?" We say: "How old are you?" when we first meet a stranger. "Have you any children? How many? How much money have you? What do you do?"

These questions show regard of friendship, anxiousness about welfare. They are politeness.

"Why should you laugh at the peacock feather and do not laugh at the Order of the garter in England? They are tokens of honor. What difference.

"I am very sorry that Li Hung Chang saw no factories, no shipyards. It is nice for people to treat him well, have great receptions, hurrah, good time. But his Excellency knows American people like him by this time. He should see things that do China good. We need machinery and railroads. Then you must build tariff high as moon, or we compete with you in everything.

BOTH the candidates on the ticket nominated at Indianapolis seem, from their remarks after the nominations, to be intensely earnest in their purpose to make the best fight possible under the circumstances; and it is known that General Palmer reluctantly consented to allow the use of his name before the convention. They are standing for a principle, and doubtless have no hope of carrying a single State. Formal notice of their nomination is to be served on the candidates at Louisville, on Sep. 12, when a great demonstration will be made in a broader State that has given unmistakable tokens of breaking away from its old allegiance to the Bourbon Democracy.

"No man," said the not wholly beautiful woman to the young gentleman near. by, "shall kiss me, 'ceptin' he's stronger than I am, but dear knows I'm weaker'n a cat."

—W. Scott Wilson, well known to many people in Centre county, will deliver an open air political speech at Tyrone next Saturday evening.

X-Rays

Of severest trial and test prove in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla

1st, Greatest Merit

Secured by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process unknown to others—which naturally and actually produces

2d, Greatest Cures

Shown by thousands of honest, voluntary testimonials—which naturally and actually produce

3d, Greatest Sales

According to the statements of druggists all over the country. In these three points Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the best—It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Logan Appropriation.

For the benfit of those members of the Borough Council who want to consider whether the Logan Fire Company are entitled to an appropriation or not, in view of the fact that they take their engine out of town when they please. Now, this engine is the property of the Logan Fire Company, and not the property of the Borough, as the Council has never appropriated one cent in any shape or form for the payment of this engine. As for taking it out of town on August 19 and not returning until August 20, that was not our fault. We were informed by the Council that it would be satisfactory to them for us to take our engine in the morning and return it the same night. We made arrangements with the C. R. R. of Pa. to take the engine with us in the morning and to return with us in the evening. Trusting that they would fulfill their promise we decided to take the engine along. But they failed to live up to their contract. They did not get the engine to Clearfield in time for the parade and they made no arrangements whatever to either have the engine go or return with us on the Beech Creek road. All they cared for was our $122.40.

They not only failed, to fulfill this contract, but every contract, they ever had with the Logan Fire Co. I have been Treasurer of the Logan Fire Co., for the last fifteen years, and we were never refused our little appropriation when we ask for it; which has never been large enough to meet one half the yearly expence. If this little appropriation, that we ask for; for our services and wear and tear of our engine, was equally divided among our members it would be just one cent a day. What glory it is to try to keep up a Fire Co.

J. D. SEIBERT, Treas.

They Meet and Resolute.

The Prohibitionists of Clinton county, met last Thursday, at Azar's park. D. H. Patton the state chairman was present, and delivered an address. A county ticket was nominated and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the platform of the national convention at Pittsburg, declaring the prohibition of the liquor traffic to be the dominant political issue in the mind of all intelligent friends of the righteousness. As "righteousness exalteth a nation," we believe the Prohibition party, which is the only one now making the distinct issue, to be the only one worthy the support of intelligent, and conscientious voters. While the parties now and recently in control of the government have raised a quasi issue on the question of finance and the currency, we believe that viewed from a purely financial standpoint, there is vastly more at stake in the continuance or suppression of the liquor traffic than in the question of tariff or currency, or in both combined.

Note of Warning.

Indigestion produces inflamation and ulceration of the stomach, and these are the exciting cause of so many deaths from cancer of the stomach. South American Nervine is the most momentous cure for stomach troubles the world ever saw. There is no case of indigestion and stomach weakness which it will not cure. A sound stomach is never affected by cancerous growths. Seve yourself by using this renowned cure which never disappoints. Sold by F. P. Green druggist, Bellefonte, Pa. j29-1y.

Changeable Weather.

Changeable weather brings to mind '77,' Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Colds and Grip. For sale by druggists 25c.

Cholera morbus, cholera, infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all those other deadly enemies to the little ones are infallibly cured by Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

BOROUGH DADS IN SESSION.

Grade to Be Established on East Linn Street to Borough Line—Street Committee Want a Stone Crusher—They Will Get One—Request of Logan Fire Co. For an Appropriation Tabled.

Bellefonte Council met at their room Monday evening, September 7th. Members present, President Brockerhoff, Gerberich, Williams, Valentine, Lowery, Shaffer, Brachbill and Keller. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Clerk Mitchell and approved as read.

Miss Ammerman complained of the condition of the sewer in the alley leading off Bishop street near her property; that it was injuring the walls of her house, and asked the Council to remedy the defect.

Mr. Gerberich reported, in behalf of a number of citizens, that a crossing was much needed from the Electric Light station to the boardwalk of the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania,

Samuel B. Miller asked that a grade be established on East Linn street so that permanent improvements might not be disturbed in the future, such as planting trees, laying pavements, etc.

Borough Engineer Wetzel then made his report.

The Street committee reported that they had finished work on Linn and Curtin streets, and built a boardwalk on Pine street along property belonging to the borough.

Mr. E. K. Rhoads asked for information as to who has control of the turnpike from his property to the Borough line since the toll had been taken off. He was informed that the Borough had control to the Borough line, which was some distance beyond Beaver street.

Chairman Williams, on behalf of the Street Committee, asked for a stone crusher. He said that it was impossible to do the work that was needed and indeed must be done before winter set in unless they were provided with the proper tools to work with.

A request for an arc light on East Curtin street was handed in by Messrs. Valentine and Lowery.

Chairman Gerberich, of the Water committee, reported repairs having been made on water pipes on Linn, Spring, Penn, Water and Bishop streets. They recommend a new roof on the boiler house at the water works. The frame building over the pump, they think, not worth repairing. They have asked for bids to furnish coal for the ensuing month. The steam pump is now being run 13 hours every day. The pump and boilers are in good condition.

The Fire and Police committee reported a request of the Logan Fire Company for an appropriation.

The Market committee reported that Market Clerk Shaughensy had collected $16.10.

Request of Miss Ammerman for repairs to sewer on Perry alley referred to Street committee.

Request of S. B. Miller for a grade on East Linn street—grade has been established to Wilson street, but there is 134 feet beyond Wilson street to Borough line on which no grade has been fixed. Mr. Keller made a motion, which was agreed to, that the Street and Water committees and the Borough Engineer examine the street and, if they think best, have the grade established to the Borough line. The question of extending the water pipes was referred to the Water committee, to report at next meeting.

The question of buying a stone crusher excited considerable discussion. Chairman Williams spoke at length on the condition of the streets and the great need of a stone crusher to prepare material for the work. President Brockerhoff counseled that more time should be taken to consider the matter. Mr. Keller made a motion that the Street committee be empowered to purchase a stone crusher, with elevator and screen-chute attachment, on the best terms possible; to be put up and thoroughly tested before buying; must be guaranteed to be first-class in every particular. The motion was seconded by Mr. Shaffer, and passed.

On the question of a new roof for boiler house Mr. Lowery recommended that the slate be used. The Water committee were empowered to place a slate roof on the brick part of the water works.

The Council decided to give further consideration to the request of the Logan Fire Co., for an appropriation. In view of the fact that the fire company take their engine out of town, just when they please and return when they get ready. Some of the members thought it a question whether they should have an appropriation. This matter was therefore laid on the table for further consideration.

Bids to furnish coal to the water works was opened. The bids were from the firms of Bellefonte Fuel & Supply Co., R. B. Taylor, A. Scott Harris, Snow Shoe Mining Co., and Edward K. Rhoads. The bids were all so reasonable, that the matter was left to the Water committee to act on their best judgment.

The Borough Solicitor Clement Dale Esq., was authorized to draw up an ordinance, to prohibit the riding of bicycles on the side walks and submit the same to council for action.

The matter of new uniforms for the Police was deferred to another meeting.

After approving of following bills they were ordered paid and council adjourned:

Water pay roll	$ 68 75
Bellefonte F and S Co	146 89
Beaver Lumber Co	11 99
Archibald Allison	4 47
Edison E L Co	1 50
Street pay roll	141 65
P B Crider & Son	145 28
Beaver Lumber Co	41 14
Edison El L Co	278 25
Edison El L Co	5 70
Thos Shaughensy	1 50
J L McCafferty	3 50
Isaac Mitchell, clerk	12 50
Police pay roll	35 00

What an ordinary man eats and the way he eats it would be enough to give dyspepsia to an ostrich—unless the ostrich were wise enough to assist his digestion from time to time with an efficient combination of vegetable extracts. Such a preparation is Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the pills par excellence for those who sometimes eat the wrong things and too much. They stimulate action in all of the digestive organs. They stop sour stomach, windy belchings, heartburn, flatulence and cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache and kindred derangements.

They are gentle, but prompt in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and have none of the unpleasant features of other pills. They do not gripe and cause no violent shock to the system.

One little "Pellet" is a laxative. Two are mildly cathartic. One taken after dinner insures perfect digestion, sound sleep and an absence of foul breath in the morning.

They are unlike ordinary pills, because you do not become a slave to their use. They not only afford temporary relief, but effect a *permanent cure.*

Once used they are always in favor.

Your name and address on a postal card will bring a free sample package of 4 to 7 doses. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

CAUTION.—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—it's an easy name to remember. Don't let some designing dealer persuade you to take some pills represented as "just as good." He makes more profit on the "just as good" kind. That's why he prefers to sell them. That's the reason why you better not take them.

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discover of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it *To-day.* Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Democrats Galore.

Democrats were plenty in town on Tuesday evening. Col. J. L. Spangler, democratic candidate for Congress in this district, James McClain, of Bellefonte, W. A. Haggerty, democratic candidate county chairman, and Matt Savage editor of the Public Spirit, Clearfield, all registered at the Wayne, where they held a conference and love feast, which was attended by quite a number of the faithful. Mr. Spangler was enroute to Clarion county to size up the possibilities of the coming campaign.—DuBois Courier.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building Chicago.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Opening exercises of the Bellefonte High school, were held in the High school room, in the brick building on Bishop street Monday afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock. Rev. Ira C. Mitchell opened the exercises, with an eloquent and appropriate prayer, following by singing by the school, of a beautiful song entitled 'Blessed Sunshine.' Prof. A. R. Rutt, the principal, then introduced J. C. Meyer Esq., who made an eloquent addressed which was well received. He counciled the scholars to cheerfulness and perseverance. The highest tower, is the one that has the deepest foundation, the highest tree has the longest roots, no doubt you will have disappointments, but the reward for hard work will be great. His whole speech, was made up of good points. We are sorry we have not room to give it in full; it could not fail to be as interesting to our readers, a it was to those who heard it, from the lips of the eloquent orator. The next speaker presented was our old friend Robert Cassidy, Ex-Mayor of Canton Ohio. Mr. Cassidy, is here on a visit, but nothing that is worthy or interests our people, can he be indifferent to although, he has lived in his Western home, for over a quarter of a century, he has not forgotten Centre county or its people and still feels a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of those he has left behind in old Centre. He comes from the home of William McKinley, who is to be the next president of the United States. He is a very interesting talker, and was listened to with rapt attention. He spoke of McKinley, and related a conversation he had with him about a month ago, the moral of which was that you should do everything thoroughly, fearlessly and well. Great men have come from the homes of the poor, were raised amid hardships. They did not have the faculities for getting an education, that we have to-day. No. 76 was then sung by the school it was very interesting.

Col. W. F. Reeder, the next speaker introduced. He congratulated the scholars on the bright prospects in store for them this year. They were never brighter. He spoke of the visit of the great Chinese statesman Li Hung Chang to Philadelphia who had said, this was the greatest nation under the sun. Mr. Reeder, added we owe, this to the public schools of America. He hoped the schools would make great progress this term. He spoke for half an hour and was listened to with close attention, all being deeply interested. He was followed by D. F. Fortney, Esq., President of the school board. who congratulated the scholars on their bright healthy appearance. He solicited donations of books, for the library, but did not want any trash. He mentioned "Uncle Toms Cabin, and one by Miss Willard, as two they would like to have, and invited the visitors to inspect the library, after the exercises. He read rules for the guidance of the pupils and said you will not find a more polite or orderly set of scholars any where, than right here in these public schools. He advised studying in the evening as well as in school, nothing ever is gained except by hard work. Squire Chas. Smith, who was present was called upon but did not respond. Mr. L. A. Shaffer counciled the boys not to use tobacco, that it was a very bad habit. Mr. George W. Rumberger, made a short talk. He said he was neither a lawyer or a preacher, and so he could not speak as fluently as some of the others. He described the school of his young days, in a witty manner. He made a very witty and interesting speech. In conclusion Mr. Fortney, invited every one present to go through the schools. Prof. Rutt, then closed the exercises, thanking the speakers for their assistance in making the afternoon, interesting and instructive to all. The school then sung No. 16, after which the visitors were conducted through the building on a tour of inspection.

—A fiendish outrage occurred one night recently near Livermore, Westmoreland county. Three masked robbers broke into the residence of John Crosby and demanded that he give up his money and other valuables. Upon his refusal to comply with this abrupt demand the ruffians bound Mr. Crosby hand and foot and proceeded to torture him into confessing where his money was hidden by roasting the soles of his feet and otherwise abusing him. So outrageously was Mr. Crosby handled that the flesh on one of his ankles is burned through to the bone, while the soles of his feet are in a frightful scorched condition. Mr. Crosby finally gave up $10.25, which was all the money he had in the house when the miscreants departed. The victim is an old man aged about 75 years.

TWO MEN FOUNE DROWNED.

Nestling amidst the hills of Frankstown township two miles south of Flowing Spring is one of the prettiest and most fertile valleys in Blair county. Here the Juniata courses between velvet lawns of grass, while fields of golden grain, meadows, orchards and woods on the hilltops afar, with rich variety of color and landscape, tempt the admiration of the lover of rural scenes. And here, where every prospect pleases, one would hold life doubly sweet and dear.

It is an ideal fisherman's haunt, known to all the anglers who have cast a line along the Juniata. Here Rev. Thomas F. Reeser, pastor of the Lutheran church, and his friend, Mr. John D. Love, a merchant of the same town, came last Thursday morning equipped with rod and lines to spend the day fishing along the banks of the stream. They tied their horse to a tree close by the river.

There were no witnesses to the day's tragedy and the details of the fateful occurrence are purely a matter of conjecture.

The reasonable and accepted theory is that Mr. Reeser waded into a dangerous washout hole and was trapped there by the abrupt and steep sides of the hole. Encumbered by his gum boots he was comparatively helpless. His companion rushed to the rescue, jumping from the sloping bank into the river. Mr. Love's efforts to save his friend were unavailing and his own life was sacrificed in the endeavor. When Mr. Reeser's body was discovered one arm was outstretched, as if it had been reaching for a helping hand. There was a hunting case watch in the clergyman's pocket and the hands had stopped at 2.55 o'clock. Jewelers claim that a watch would not run in the water beyond five minutes' time, so the inference is that the double drowning occurred at 2.50 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Both men were reputed to be good swimmers, although Mr. Reeser's weight of 200 pounds might handicap him in an emergency. They died in plain sight of George W. Leamer's farm-house, and the laborers in the fields say that they heard no outcries.

Several persons saw the waiting horse and wagon along the roadside during the afternoon. When the unfortunate men did not return in the evening, their wives became uneasy. Mr. Love's nephew, Joseph Delozer, went to look for them. He found the horse and wagon, but no trace of his missing relative. He drove the horse home, and returned with Mr. Christopher A. McFarland at 11 o'clock that night to continue the search. At 2 a. m. they found Mr. Reeser's rod and line in the water. The darkness compelled them to wait for the coming of the light.

At daybreak the river gave up its dead. The bodies were found lying in shallow water about ten feet apart. Mr. Reeser's form was slightly discolored. Mr. Love's countenance was natural.

The entire county capital was in mourning. Ordinary occupations and employments were forsaken, and the people gathered in groups along the streets to discuss the sad event. The homes of the deceased citizens were besieged by the many friends, and a message of condolence and sympathy for the bereaved wives was on every lip.

A coroner's jury was empanelled and rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.—*Altoona Tribune.*

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Alleged Murderers Arrested.

Ridgway, Pa., Sept. 8.—Frank and Wm Dodson, brothers, were arrested at Spring Creek for the murder of Louis Helman, a peddler, and the shooting of H. Shakespeare, near DuBois, on Wednesday of last week an account of which was published in the Bellefonte Republican. Both men have been identified by Shakespeare. They are now in jail.

Prof. L. N. Fowler Dead.

Orange, N. J., Sep. 4.—After spending thirty-five years in England, Prof. Lorenzo Niles Fowler, the famous phrenologist, returned to his native home a fortnight ago. Last Wednesday night he died at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, at West Orange of paralysis. He was 85 years old.

"Miss Philadelphia" the Event of the Season.

Probably the largest and most expensive theatrical organization which Manager Garman will present to his patrons for their especial delight the coming season will be Thos. D. VanOsten's "Miss Philadelphia" Extravaganza company, numbering one hundred people. "Miss Philadelphia" was written by Edgar Smith and composed by Hermann Perlet. It is a stupendous burlesque production, and was produced in Philadelphia April 20, 1896, where it ran uninterruptedly for 100 nights. The plot hinges on a dream, in the course of which William Penn, Jr., a fast descendant of the original "William," shows the latter the present aspect of the city and the proud State of Pennsylvania which he founded away back in the past. It is extremely witty, jocundly humorous, and shot here and there with veins of the keenest and most trenchant satire upon the most notable and prominent public characters of the present time. The company carry two cars for the transportation of scenery used in the production, their own entire and complete electric plant, enabling them to produce effects in stage lightning heretofore unattempted. One of the many features presented will be a ladies' orchestra numbering 14 musicians, selected from the social circles of Boston, the musical centre of America. The company, which appears in the revival at the Park theatre, Philadelphia, this month, will later be taken en-tour and our theatre goers may depend upon exactly the same performance as given in Philadelphia, including such well known stars as Willie Collier, who will play William Penn, Jr.; Inez Mecusker, prima donna, who was for two seasons a star with Sousa's band, Louis Allen, in her famous dance; and a cast of 27 well known celebrities.

A President on Brandy for Sickness.

The President of the Medical College, who has thoroughly tested Speer's wines and brandy, says:

I am prepared to bear testimony to the value of Speer's Climax Brandy as a pure and valuable article in all cases of disease in which a reliable stimulant is required. I regard it superior to most French brandies.

HARVEY L. BYRD, M.D.
President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Baltimore Medical College.

Fort Piper Destroyed.

The two-story stone house, known as Fort Piper, situated on Piper's Run, in Hopewell township, this county, was destroyed by fire last Sunday evening. The fire was of incendiary origin. The building had been used as a residence for nearly 120 years, and to the time of the fire was in a remarkably good state of preservation. In 1771 Colonel John Piper, Grandfather to commissioner James Piper settled on the little stream since known as Pipers run. In 1771 Colonel Piper who was colonel of the Colonial forces of Bedford county, erected the building, where he died in 1816, and was buried in the cemetery.

Prior to 1771 tradition says "that there was a wooden fort at the end of Black oak ridge near the place where colonel Piper located." During the revolutionary period frequent raids were made by hostile Indians and the settlers took refuge in the stone house, and from this cause the building was ever afterward known as Fort Piper.

During one of these Indian raids one of Colonel Piper's employes was shot and scalped, while fishing in Yellow Creek, about two and one-half miles from the fort. During the revolutionary war and the Indian incursions a number of councils were held in the stone house by some of the military notables of the time. Four generations of Pipers made this house their home. While it was the refuge of the early settlers during Indian raids, later, governors, judges of the courts and congressmen have partaken of the hospitality of the Pipers within its walls. In the days of horseback riding, with saddlebag attachment, all ministers of the Gospel were freely entertained and no questions as to creed or denomination.—Bedford Inquirer.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonial sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Democratic Tariff Theory.

What is a tariff for revenue as distinguished from a Protective Tariff? In the one case—that of a Tariff for revenue—the legislature has but one purpose in view—that is to raise revenue—and he intends that his law shall have but that one function and effect—namely to raise revenue. Now this being so, he will inevitably, if he is honest, if he means that his law shall be for one revenue only and not for protection, either incidental or otherwise, place his duty in such a way as to produce the greatest possible amount of revenue from the least possible rate of duty. This is the course he must inevitably and invariably pursue if he wishes to carry out the policy of a Tariff for revenue only.

This being so on what articles must he necessarily place his duty, and what articles must he put on the free list? Must the duty, in order to carry out his policy, be placed on those articles the like of which we can and do produce in this country, or on those articles the like of which we do not or cannot produce in this country. Consequently, by revenue Tariff we mean a tariff which imposes a tax on those articles of foreign production the like of which we do not produce in this country, or not at least in sufficient quantities to meet our demand, such as tea, coffee, sugar and the like, while all those foreign products the like of which we do produce in this country, shall be permitted to come in free and enter into competition with our home products and our home producer. This is the democratic theory of a Tariff for revenue only, and under such a theory it is true that the consumer pays the tax.—Hon. John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator, of oregon.

The Crime of 1896.

The highest crime against national prosperity is to strike down wages, and the most criminal method of reducing wages because the most insidious and far-reaching is to debase the standard money in which wages are paid. Against actual reductions of money wages by individual employers or corporations, laborers can have recourse to the ordinary means of economic defense through organized resistance, but against the slaughter of wages through debasing the money laborers receive, the methods of organized labor are impotent. The evil comes, not in a reduction in the amount of wages laborers receive, but in a reduction in the amount of welfare the wages will buy. Debasement of the standard money steals from the laborer the substance of his wages without changing the form. It silently increases his poverty without reducing his income. This masked assassination of real wages, like the destroying angel of old, in a single night smites every laborer's household. No other forms of industrial scourge is as universal or as sudden as this. All other forms of industrial disaster follow the lines of certain industries or geographical sections, and are more or less gradual in their coming; but this weapon of poverty strikes every laborer in the land at a single stroke. —Guntons *Magazine.*

Remington Brothers' Newspaper Manual, 1896.

We have received the Ninth issue of the Newspaper Manual of Remington Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa., and New York, N. Y.

The contents include complete lists of all newspapers in the United States and Canada, with their days of issue, politics circulations and properly classified lists of the principal dailies and weeklies, and the best Agricultural, Religious, Scientific and trade publications' and leading magazines. All the lists are catalogued by towns in alphabetical order, and in the general list the population is given of each town and of the county in which it is located.

The Manual contains a vast quantity of valuable information, concisely arranged, and is handsomely and substantially bound. As a book of reference it must prove invaluable in every business office, as well as to every one doing business as an advertiser.

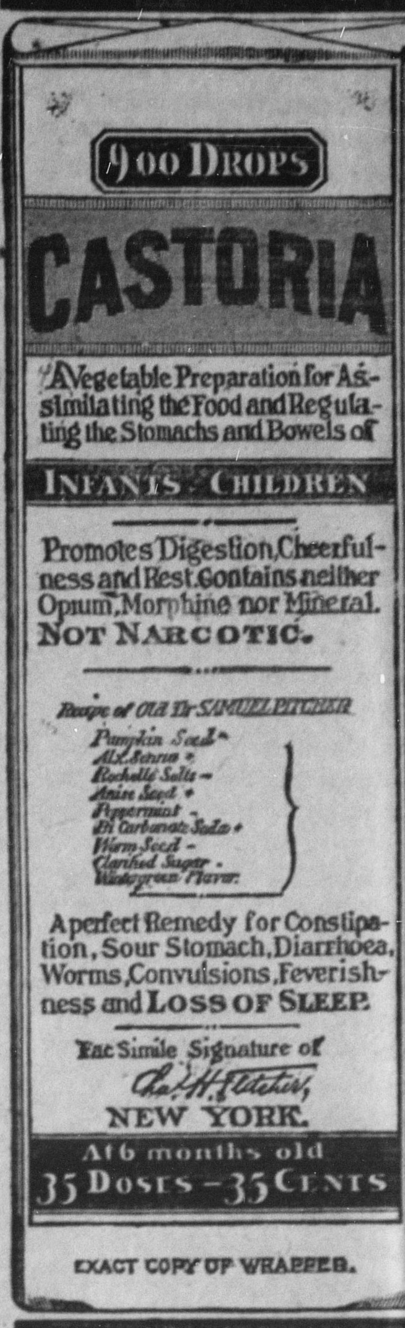
Sent by express, prepaid, on receipt of $3.00.

A Fatal Accident.

Robert Hughes, a former resident of Mapleton, met with an accident recently that ended in his death. He was employed as a farm hand by a Mr. Richards, near Julian, Centre county, who was having his crops threshed out, Robert being stationed on the horsepower as driver. The belt which connected the power with the thresher broke, and in attempting to step off the power he missed his footing and fell among the wheels. His right leg was caught and crushed into a shapeless mass almost to the knee, and the right arm also was broken. He was removed as soon as possible and a physician summoned, who amputated the leg. On account of loss of blood and weakness of constitution he could not withstand the operation and died soon afterwards. Deceased was aged 26 years, 11 months and 22 days. His remains were interred at Mapleton.—*Huntingdon News.*

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
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Anise Seed
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Bi Carbonate Soda
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Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher,
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At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE
THAT THE
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Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
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BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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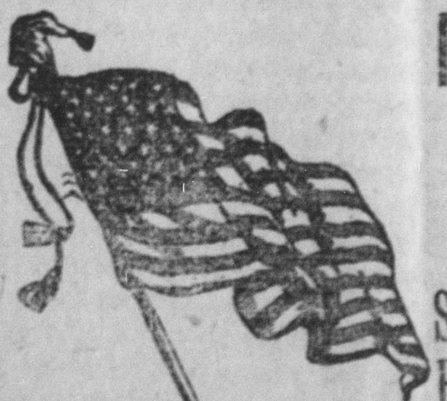

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—FOR—
Sound Money, National
Honor, Home Prosperity

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Will make a vigorous and relentless fight through the Presidential campaign, for principles which will bring prosperity to the entire country.

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We Furnish The Republican and New York Tribune
1 Year for $1.50. Cash in Advance.
Address all orders to The Republican.

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune Building, New York City, and a sample copy of the "New York Weekly Tribune" will be mailed to you.

We hope that the Republicans of Centre county will see to it this year that every voter is gotten to the polls. This is a Republican county and can only be lost to the party through apathy or a betrayal. But to just carry the county should not be our only aim. We should roll up a rousing majority for sound money and good government. Even the election of the Republican county ticket by a large majority will be considered a victory for the sound money cause. We have an excellent local ticket, every man on it just the man for the place, and they should be elected by a rousing majority. And they will be if every Republican does his duty. We hope that the smart fellows, who have for the last twenty years counselled a still hunt and smart tricks to carry the party to success, will be sent to the rear and that we get down to business in an open, manly way, fighting with our faces manfully turned towards the foe. This is said to be a campaign of education in every other part of the country; let us make it that here in Centre county. With our grand and enduring principles we shall carry such conviction to the hearts of patriotic voters that old Centre will be placed so solidly in the Republican column that she will stay there for all time to come.

—Subscribe for the Republican.

Inter-County Fair at Milton.

The twelfth annual fair of the Milton Driving Park and Fair Association will be held this fall on October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. The premiums for stock, agricultural exhibits, mechanical, and art displays amount to over $5,000. A magnificent attraction has been secured that will insure patrons of the fair a fine equestrian entertainment each day, including hurdle, Roman standing, chariot and team races, etc. Excursion rates on all the railroads.

Constipation is the cause of all sorts of serious disorders of the blood. Strong cathartics are worse than useless. Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's own remedy for troubles of this sort.

Duff's is the Best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a bread-winning education. For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS. PITTSBURG, PA.

The Rochester Business University & National School of Business sends its Catalogues and Circulars free to those who contemplate pursuing a Business or Shorthand Course of Study, Rochester, N.Y.

STOPPING AN EXECUTION.

BY VICTOR L. WHITECHURCH.

The time of which I am writing I was living in seclusion in a small town about thirty-five miles north of London. I was engaged in rather a large literar undertaking; in fact, I was writing a novel. had engaged myself to get the work in question complied by a certain date, and in order to do so I found myself compelled to throw over all other occupation for the time being. I knew very few people in the town where I was living, and for five or six weeks had scarcely seen any one to speak to.

So engrossed was I with my task that I had do time to read the newspaper, and was quite ignorant of what was going on in the world. The only relaxation I allowed myself was a good brisk walk in the country every afternoon. With the exception I had hardly stirred from my house, except to run up to London once or twice for the purpose of visiting the docks, and making certain technical investigations concerning them. This I did, as a good portion of the novel I was working at was about the life of dock-surroundings in the vicinity of Rotherhithe.

It was a little after eight o'clock one evening in April, that I finished the second volume of my work. It was with great satisfaction that I wrote, and with a considerable flourish, too, the words: "End of Volume the Second." I generally worked up till ten or eleven, but it was useless doing any more that night; so I put on my hat and coat and started off for an evening stroll. I had no sooner stepped into the street than a boy accosted me with a bundle of papers under his arm, and the request: "Buy an evening paper, sir?" I bought one, put it in my pocket, and resumed my walk.

It was a fine night, and I went some little distance, reaching home a little after half-past nine. My landlady had brought in my supper, and as my walk had given me an appetite, it was with no small pleasure that I viewed a goodly joint of cold beef waiting my attack. I took off my boots and put on my slippers. Then I sat down and did ample justice to my cold repast.

I had laid down the newspaper on the table when entering the room, intending to read it during supper, but my appetite had got the better of any craving for intelligence, so it was not till I had lit a pipe and subsided into a cozy arm chair by the fire that I unfolded the sheet of printed matter. I looked at the "leader." Some thing about a new "Greek Loan," That didn't interest me. I skipped through the little items of news and hurried jottings, and summaries peculiar to our evening papers. Presently my eye was caught with the following paragraph heading:

"IMPENDING EXECUTION OF THE CLINFORD MURDERER."

There is a morbid fascination for moe people in an execution, and so yielding to this feeling, I proceeded to read the paragraph.

"The murderer of the unfortunate James Renfrew will be hanged to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. The wretched man, whose name—Charles Fenthurst is now in everybody's mouth, still persists in his plea of innocence.

Here I became deeply interested. The name of Fenthurst was most familiar to me. I had formed a deep friendship with a man of that name. He was a good fifteen years my senior and had died about two years previously. I knew he had a son Charles, a young fellow who had emigrated to South Africa early in life, and who was generally supposed to be working at the diamond mines. Could this be the same man? I read on.

"It will be remembered that at the trial the strongest circumstantial evidence was brought to bear upon Fenthurst. The murder took place in a house on the outskirts of the small town of Clinford. It was proved that Fenthurst was in the habit of frequenting Renfrew's premises, and that apparently he was expected there on the evening in question. He was seen near the place soon after the crime was committed, and several other proofs of a strongly condemnatory character were also laid against him. He has persisted from the first however in maintaining that he was absent from Clinford at the very time the murder took place. This was about 7 o'clock in the evening. At that hour, he says, he was returning from London, where he had been spending part of the day; only one witness, he says, could prove this, and this is an individual who traveled with him as far as P——and entered into conversation with him. Advertisements have been inserted in all the papers, for the purpose of discovering the individual in question, but as no answer has been received it is generally believed that the whole story is a myth. At any rate, there seems but small chance of an alibi being proved at the last moment. The murder was committed on Feb. 6. Since his condemnation the murder has been confined in Silkminister jail, where his execution will take place.

Astonishment and dismay confronted me as I laid the paper down. I was the missing witness they had so vainly sought. I distinctly remembered, early in February, running up to town rather late in the afternoon, spending just half an hour there, and returning by the first train I could catch. My landlady didn't even know but that I had been for rather a longer walk than usual. I had entered into conversation on the return journey with the only other occupant of my compartment, a young man with a small black bag, on which were painted the letters "C. F." I remembered all this distinctly. In order to make sure I snatched up my diary, and quickly turned to the date of the murder, February 6. There was the entry: "Ran up to town in afternoon. Inquired concerning material for Chap. vii. Saw B— for half an hour. Returned by 6.24 train."

The horror of the situation now flashed upon me. A man's life—the life of my old friend's soon—depended upon me—I looked at my watch. It was just eleven o'clock. Hurriedly I dragged on my boots, thinking the while what I should do. My first impulse was to rush to the telegraph office. Then, with dismay, I remembered that it was shut fo the night after 8 o'clock, and that the postmaster took the 8.30 train to the large town of F—, about 5 miles off, where he lived, leaving the office for the night in charge of a caretaker, and returning by an early train next morning.

It was impossible to telegraph. Then I thought of going to the police (there were just two constables and a sergeant in our little town), but what could they do more than I? Country police are proverbial for the leisurely "routine" manner in which they set about an inquiry, and it would not do to trust them. I was in despair.

Madly I threw on my hat and rushed out. I ran in a mechanical way to the postoffice. Of course, it was shut—and if I had aroused the caretaker he couldn't have wired; besides, all our wires went first to F——, and, as I have said, all communication was shut off after 8 o'clock. Then I started for the railway station. This was about half a mile from the postoffice and well outside the town. As I hurried along I thought, with fresh dismay, that this would prove a fruitless errand, for the last train to Silkminster was the 8.30 p. m., by which I have mentioned the postmaster always traveled. Silkminster, I must mention, was nearly 150 mles down the line.

Should I wait till the morning and telegraph? I remembered that the office did not open till eight o'clock! I had by this time reached the station. Of course, it was all shut up and all the lights were out except those in the signal lamps for the night express. It was now half-past eleven. Was there no hope? Yes.

At that moment my eye caught a light in the signal box, about a quarter of a mile up the line. I could see the signalman in his box, the outline of his figure standing out against the light within. I looked at my watch; the down express from London was almost due. I would make a rush for that signal box and compel the occupant to put the signal against it and stop it. It was a desperate game, but only get that train to stop for an instant and all would be right. By getting into it I could reach Silkminster in the early morning, and what cared I for any action the company might take if I saved my friend's son? If the signalman refused to put back the levers, the strength born of desperation would enable me to master him and relax them myself. All this flashed across me in an instant, and I clambered over the railings on the side of the station, and found myself on the line.

Even as I reached the rails a semaphore signal that was near me let fall its arm, and the red light changed into a brilliant green. The express was signalled! Would there be time? I dashed along over the rough sleepers toward the signal box. It was very dark and I stumbled over and over again. I had cleared about half the distance when I heard the omnious roar ahead, and in a few seconds could distinguish the distant glitter of the engine's head lamp bearing toward me. The train was just over a mile from me, rushing on at express speed. With a groan I ejaculated, "Too late!"

At that instant my eye fell upon a ghastly looking structure by the side of the track, looking grimly through the darkness. It resembled a one-armed gallows with a man hanging from it. For a moment I thought it must have been a fearful fancy conjured up by the thought of Fenthurst's dreadful fate, but immediately I remembered that this strange looking apparition was none other than a mail bag suspended from a post—in fact, part of the apparatus by which a train going at full speed picks up the mails. The express train that was coming had a postal car attached to it. From the side of the car a strong rope net would be laid out, catching the bag I saw suspended before me.

As a bag would be deposited from a train in a somewhat similar manner, there ought to have been a man on guard. I afterward found he had left his post and gone to have a chat.

A mad and desperate idea took posession of me. The train that was bearing down, and which would reach me in one minute, should pick me up with the mails! I grasped the idea of one thing in a second. If I could hang on to the bag so that it came between me and the net, it would break the force of the shock, and the net would receive me as well as the bag. Fortunately I was a small man. The bag hung just over my head. I jumped at it seized it firmly at the top where it swung by a hook, and drew my legs up so as to present a small compass as possible. It did not take me half a minute to do all this. It was a few seconds but it seemed hours. I heard the roar of the approaching train. Then the engine dashed past me. I shall never forget the row of lighted carriages passing about a foot from me closer even than that I suppose, and I hanging and waiting for the crash to come.

And it came there was a dull thud—a whirl and a rush, and all was dark.

When I came to my senses I was lying on the floor of the postal van. Two men in their shirt sleeves were busily engaged in sorting letters at a rack. I felt bruised and stiff all over, and I found that my left arm was bound in sling made out of a handkerchief.

"Where are we?" I asked.

They turned around.

"Oh you've come to, have you?" said one of them. 'Now perhaps, you'll give an account of yourself. It's precious lucky you're here at all, let me tell you that, for if you had been a taller man we should only got part of you in the net. As it is you've got your collar bone broken. We've tied it up a bit. Now perhaps you'll speak out; and look here, if we find you've been dodging the police, don't you go thinking you'll give 'em the slip any farther. The mail van ain't a refuge of that sort."

I told them the motive that had prompted me to take the desperate step I had done. They wouldn't believe it at first. Luckily, though, I had put the evening paper and my dairy in my pocket, so I showed them the paragraph and the entry They were civil enough then.

"Well, sir, we shall be in Silkminster about three, or a little after. I hope you'll be able to save the poor beggar. You must excuse our turning to work again, and the best thing for you will be to rest yourself."

They piled a quantity of empty mail-bags on the floor and made me a rough shake down. Before he went to his work again the other said:

"What a pity you never thought of a better way out of the difficulty than coming in here so sudden-like."

"There was no other way."

"Yes, there was, sir."

"What was that?"

"Why, you should have got the signalman to telegraph to Silkminister, he could have done it all right."

What an idiot I had been after all! However, I should be in time to stop the execution.

A little after three we drew up at Silkminister station. There was a policemen on the platform, and I at once told my story to him, the result being that we drove round to the jail and insisted upon seeing the Governor. Of course, he was deeply interested in what I had to tell him and at once made arrangements to stop the execution. The Home Secretary was communicated with by means of special wire. Fortunately he happened to be in town, and after a couple of hours of anxious suspense, a reprieve was received for him.

"Well," said the Governor, "I don't know which I ought to congratulate most, Mr. Fenthurst or yourself, for you have both had a narrow escape."

Little remains to be told. I soon identified the condemned man as the person whom I had met in a train. He also turned out to be the son of my old friend, as I had fully expected. After the due formalities he was discharged. Suspicion having strongly attached itself to his name, however, he was very miserable until about a fortnight afterward the real murderer was discovered and captured. Charles Fenthurst and myself became firm friends, and although I was fearfully shaken and upset for some weeks after this adventure, I never regretted the night on which I was picked up with the mails.—Strand Magazine.

* * *

—Our young people, and old ones, too, will do well to bear in mind that fine clothes do not always make the man, any more than do well worded long drawn prayers make the Christian. It is honest work which counts most in both cases.

The Millheim *Journal* says that Col. J. L. Spangler, the Democratic candidate for congress from this district, "is an earnest advocate of the white metal, and if elected his vote will be cast for the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

But the majority of the voters in this district do not want the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Every day they are becoming more and more doubtful, as to the advisability of inaugurating in this country, such a radical change, as such a law would make. They have groaned under one of the worst panics most of them ever knew for over three years. They do not care to bring about, by any act of theirs, a condition ten times worse than the present. They do not get money enough to live on now, and have no heart for a fifty cent dollar, or for a hundred cent dollar that has only the purchasing power of fifty cents, of our present money. The Free Silver men say that there is going to be some great surprise for us next November; that men are going to vote as they please; that poor men are afraid to tell how they will vote, for fear of being oppressed by their employers; but look out! The surprise may all be on the other side. Remember Vermont and tremble! The poor fellows may be honest in what they say, and after all may, and probably will, vote for a sound, honest dollar, for protection to American industries. What these men want is work, not cheap, worthless dollars. What they want is a chance to earn a good honest gold dollar, or a dollar with all the purchasing power of gold, and that is what the Republican party proposes to give them. Where will Spangler be then with his cheap silver dollar and his debt repudiation scheme? Will the Bellefonte club of Honest Money Democrats, about one hundred strong, vote for Spangler, Free Silver, Repudiation, and all the other heresies of the Chicago platform? They can accept free trade and rather like it, but they cannot stand Free Silver and Repudiation along with it. In view of all these facts, you see, Spangler is not in it, this time. We expect Hon. W. C. Arnold of DuBois to carry this district next November for sonnd money, protection, honest payment of debts, justice to our old soldiers and every interest dear to every patriot and true lover of his country: at least three thousand majority: because he will have the votes, "that executes the freeman's will, as lightning does the will of God.

* * *

Punxsutawney Spirit: Workmen on the large timber tract of Clark, Kiser & Kipp cut a large oak tree the other day that was over two feet in diameter and perhaps a hundred feet high. Almost on the topmost bough was a steel trap the size used for foxes and wildcats. A chain attached to it was wound around a large limb, and was almost buried in the wood, which had grown over it. This trap had evidently been set by one of our pioneer hunters and dragged to the top of the tree by a wildcat or some other animal that had been caught it a hundred years ago.

State College Instructors Married.

A large gathering of guests at the residence of Capt. John A. Hunter, a prominent farmer and granger of Stormstown on Wednesday witnessed the marriage at high noon of his daughter, Miss Caroline, to Joseph H. Tudor, professor of mathematics at the State college, where Miss Hunter was formerly an instructor.

Notice to Pupils of High School.

Those pupils of the High school who have work to make up, will meet their teachers in the High school room on East Bishop street on Saturday Sept. 5th at 10 o'clock a. m.

—That 1,400 pound Texas hog, said to be the biggest swine in the world, is not in it with the man who takes a newspaper for several years without paying for it, and then throws it back into the postoffice marked "Refused."

—When times are dull the merchant increases his business by advertising in the REPUBLICAN and DAILY NEWS.

—Hon. W. C. Arnold of DuBois, ex-Judge A. O. Furst and Hon. Jas P. Coburn of Bellefonte, addressed a large Republican mass meeting at Houtzdale on Friday evening.

VOTE the Republican ticket, stand by the Protective policy, stand by American industries, by that policy which believes in American work for American workmen, that believes in American wages for American laborers, that believes in American homes for American citizens. Vote to maintain that system by which you can earn enough not only to give you the comforts of life but the refinements of life; enough to educate and equip your children, who may not have been fortunate by birth, who may not have been born with a silver spoon in their mouths; enough to enable them in turn to educate and prepare their children for the great possibilities of American life. I am for America, because America is for the common people. —Hon. William McKinley.

Now Mrs. Tom Watson.

A romantic story is told of the wife of Thomas B. Watson, Populist nominee for Vice President. After one of the battles of our Civil War a richly dressed baby was found among the dead and wounded. No parents came to claim the child. They say that father and mother had perished in the strife. It is not known whether they were on the Northern or the Southern side. But a Southern soldier and his wife took the child they had found and cared for her as their own. The years passed and the little girl grew to be a handsome and cultivated lady. Then young Tom Watson, farmer lawyer, married her, and they lived happily ever since.

* * *

—The Veteran Club of Centre County will hold their Twenty second annual reunion and basket picnic at Hecla Park on next Saturday, September 5. Special trains will be run on all railroads. State College and Milesburg bands will be there. All the old soldiers should turn out, as most of them will to this annual reunion to meet old comrades in arms and live over again those stirring scenes of that great day when in defense of the old flag they stood face to face with death in its worst form. Free coffee will be furnished all old soldiers and their families.

The following original notice is tacked on a church door, not ten miles from Clearfield: "Notice— There will be no preaching in this house, providence permitting, Sunday and there will be preaching whether or no, on the Monday following, upon the subject: "He that beliveth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damed, at half-past three in the afternoon."— Raftman's Journal Clearfield.

* * *

—"The manifest duty of sound money men and newspapers is to hit the venomous heap of the rotten money serpent whenever and wherever it show itself. It may not be a pleasant task; but all the same it is one all honest money men must do to save commerce from wreck, the social fabric from demoralization and the political situation from drifting into oligarchy or despotism."—Chattanooga *Times*. (Dem.)

A very attractive wheel, and one attracting considerable attention, is the wheel built and manufactured by W. H. Relly, of Williamsport. The complete wheel is of wood. The hubs are of rock elm, in which the bearings are so carefully inserted as to be true to the one-fourth-thousandth part of an inch. The spokes are of second growth hickory joined to the rim by brass clips in such a manner as to be able to replace a broken spoke without removing the rim. The frame is of hickory and ash, joined by the regular drop forgings, but with invisible connections which allow of taking up loose motion. The entire wheel is of pleasing mechanical beauty, being light and graceful, weighing but twenty pounds.

* * *

The strength which comes to us from eating nourishing food is better than stimulation, because it is new strength.

The health which belongs to a strong body, well nourished by proper food (properly digested) is the only health that is *lasting*.

The difference between Shaker's Digestive Cordial and other medicines is simply that it helps nature to make strength. It does not profess to cure sickness, except as that sickness is a result of weakness caused by food not properly digested Shaker's Digestive Cordial will relieve the pangs of indigestion and make thin, sick, weak people as well as if their stomachs had never been out of order.

It is a gentle aid to the digestion of nature's strength maker, food.

At druggists. Trial bottle, 10 cents.

* * *

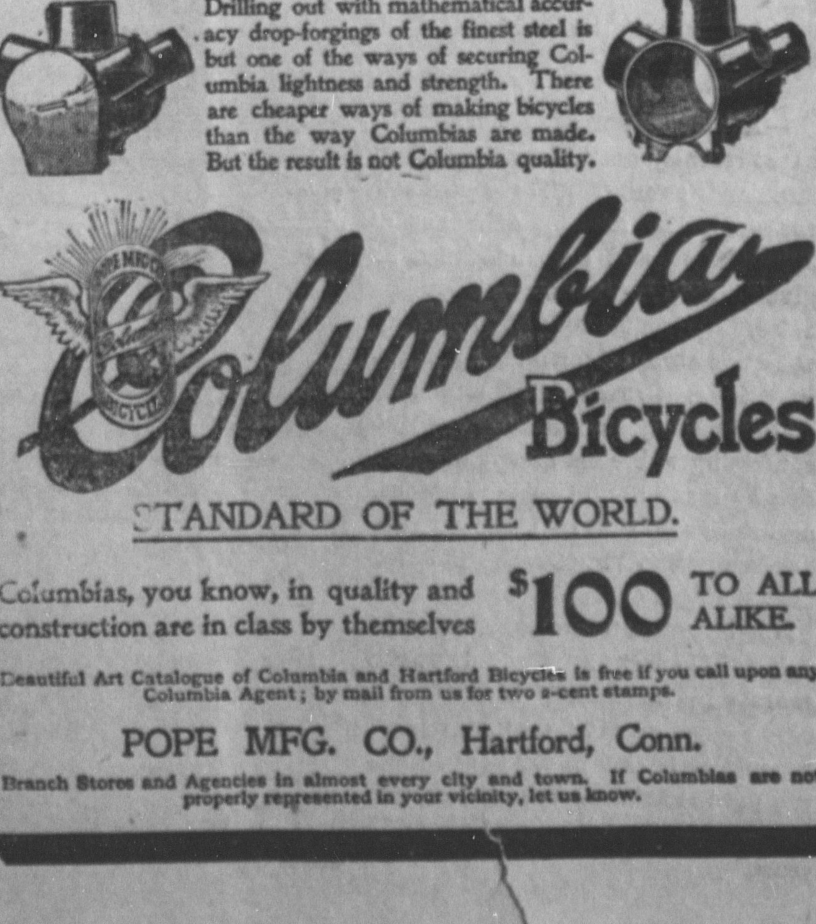
—J. W. Houser & Son the painters, who have a paper store on Bishop street have all the work they can do, they have ten men constantly employed. They have a very large contract at State College, which will take them some months to finish, and have rented a house there which they will occupy; for some time to come. Their business in Bellefonte however will receive the same careful attention they always give it. All orders, left at their store, will receive prompt attention.

—Mr. E. J. Phelps and his courageous Democratic bolters in Vermont did much to swell the magnificent majority in that State. No more hopeful sign in American public life has appeared in years, than is presented by the bolt of Democrats like Mr. Phelps, who have put country, honor and honesty above party.

The Hebrew New Year.

Monday, September 7th, will be the Hebrew New Year. The observance of the event begins on the eve of the 7th at sunset and ends at sunset on the 8th. It is the year 5657 and will be celebrated with elaborate religious ceremonials and much festivity.

—The proprietors of Penn Cave are constructing a large and handsome boat that will carry more passengers than the old one, to be used in carrying visitors through the cave.



Drop-Forged Durability

Drilling out with mathematical accuracy drop-forgings of the finest steel is but one of the ways of securing Columbia lightness and strength. There are cheaper ways of making bicycles than the way Columbias are made. But the result is not Columbia quality.

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Columbias, you know, in quality and construction are in class by themselves $100 TO ALL ALIKE.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Club Meeting Last Night.

The meeting of the McKinley and Hobart Protection and Sound Money Club, at their club rooms was largely attended last evening. Samuel B. Miller, was the first speaker and held the audience for almost an hour. He gave an able and interesting elucidation, of the issues presented to us in this campaign. He was followed by Robert Cassidy, ex-Mayor of Canton, Ohio, who held the audience spell bound, until ten o'clock and even then they urged him to continue. Mr. Cassidy is a very interesting talker, he is a personal friend of our candidate Major William McKinley and gave a very interesting account of personal reminiscences.

He touched on the effect of the nomination by a great party of a free silver candidate upon his home city, Canton. How it effected its finances and interrupted their plans for local improvement. How timid capital had sought a hiding place, and as a consequence the city was unable to negotiate bonds. How it had to stop public improvement and throw hundreds of men out of work. How bonds for the Board of Education which had already been negotiated for, had been thrown back on their hands because the existing conditions had destroyed the market.

As a consequence a new school building that was contemplated, to cost $40,000 and other improvements to cost $40,000, morethad to be suspended for the present, and this also threw many mechanics out of a job.

His discourse was very interesting and more so as the speaker seemed to be making an effort not to give what might be called a set political speech.

After the speaker finished the people at once started for home.

Triple Tragedy.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.—A triple tragedy occurred yesterday in Kilbourne, in the upper part of West Carroll parish, La. Joe McKee, a wild young man of the neighborhood entered the store of Frank Strong at Kilbourne. Among Strong's clerks was a young man named Wilson, against whom McKee had a grudge and whose life he had frequently threatened. McKee pulled out his pistol the moment he entered the store and opened fire, killing Wilson.

The latter and a young friend of the name of Will Osborn, who happened to be with him, fired back, killing McKee instantly. As the latter fell the father rushed into the store, drew the revolver, and began firing at every one in sight. This brought about a general fusilade, which lasted ten or fifteen minutes, thirty shots being fired in all. When the smoke cleard away it was found that Don McKee, the old man, and Joe McKee were dead, and John Wilson fatally wounded. There were eight people in all engaged in the shooting.

Make the Most of Yourself.

It is the duty of every man to make the most of himself. Whatever his capacities may be, he is sure to find some place he can be useful to himself and to others But he cannot reach his highest usefulness without good health and be cannot have good health without pure blood. The blood circulates to every organ and tissue and when it is pure, rich and healthy it carries health to the entire system, but if it is impure it scatters disease wherever it flows. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier. It cures saltrheum, scrofula, catarrh, dyspepsia and rheumatism because these diseases have their origin in the blood.

If the McKinley law had not been repealed there would have been no scandalous bond deals, because there would have been all the gold in the treasury that it needed for every purpose in the world.—The Press, N. Y., July 31, 1896.

—The Allegheny Conference of the United Brethren in Christ will convene at Liverpool, Pa., September 17. The Bellefonte church belongs to that Conference. The pastor, Rev. C. C. Miller, will, no doubt, be returned to this charge, as this is his first year with us, and he is very popular with his people.

—The true meaning of 16 to 1, in case of the election of Free-Trader Bryan, would be 16 men to one job. Let all of us, who don't want that help to make it mean 16 votes for McKinley and prosperity to one for Bryan and hard times.

Why Germany Has Protection.

The adoption of the policy of protection in the German Empire may be fairly ascribed to the study of its successful operation in the United States, which was given the subject by Prince Bismarck, in one of his able speeches before the German Reichstag, said:

"The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately disbanded its army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, gave labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

Should Get Together.

The demand of the silverites is for cheap money. It is the main item it their creed. Plenty of cheap money to pay off the gold bugs' mortgages. But now comes the boy orator, who declares that the free silver coinage law will send silver up to $1.29 per ounce. If such is the case it will not be cheap money, but every bit as dear as gold. There is a contradiction here. Money can't be cheap and dear at the same time. Which is right the boy orator or his followers? They ought to get together and try to reconcile their divergent views. As the case stands now the general public will refuse either of them.—Hollidaysburg Register.

—All schools will open Monday Sept. 7th. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be special exercise at the High School to which all are cordially invited to attend.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it we will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Brooklyn, New York

The COMPLIMENT

Of imitation has so frequently been qaid by its contemporaries to the ......

Philadelphia RECORD

in recent years that those of their readers who are not thoroughly

WIDE AWAKE

would almost be excusable if they should occasionally lose sight of the fact that a born

LEADER OF NEWSPAPERS,

like any other originator or pioneer, is never contented except

THE FOREMOST POSITION.

When "The Philadelphia Record" undertook nineteen years ago to demonstrate that the best of morning newspapers could be made and sold for one cent, publishers were generally skeptical, But the world of readers was not asleep. Consequently "The Record" was not long in reaching a commanding position, and, improving upon this, its circulation and influence were finally recognized among the foremost of America's great journals. Hence the compliment of imitation, which is now paid to it in every city of note from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi valley. Every city worth mentioning now has one or more good one cent morning dailies, though so recently as only 10 years ago. Philadelphia and and "The Record" stood alone in this respect.

NEWS CONCISELY PUBLISHED

without the omission of any essential feature, is still the best news, notwithstanding the once more prevalent tendency to pad it and stretch it out.

THE BUSY MAN'S PAPER

therefore, still originates, still leads, and publishes more news to the column than its neighbors of larger dimensions.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY

Record.

With their inimitable and always instructive features in addition to the day's news from all the world, are almost unrivaled in circulation as in good qualities. With an average daily circulation of over 166,000 copies, and an average of about 120,000 on Sundays. "The Record" is still, regardless of all imitation, easily a leader of leading newspaper. A paper so good, with 10 to 14 pages for one cent, is still very properly a favorite. Though low in price, it is never cheap, but spares no expense that will give its readers the very best and freshest information of all that's going on around them.

The Daily Edition

of "The Philadelphia Record" is sent by mail for $3 per year, or 25 cents per month. The price of the daily and Sunday issues together,

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Holidays and all, is $4 per year, or 35 cents per month. Address, the Record Publishing Company, Record Building, Philadelphia, Pa

BARDSLEY'S PARDON

It Remains With The Governor to Say If it Shall Be Granted.

IT WAS HIS FIRST OFFENCE

The Board of Pardons Recommend The Pardon of John Bardsley—Their Reasons—They are Unanimous in Recommending It—Had Rendered valuable Service—Was an Honored Citizen.

Harrisburg, September 4.—City Treasurer John Bardsley, of Philadelphia, will be a free man in a few days unless the governor shall decide otherwise. The state board of pardons to-day unanimously recommended a pardon for Mr. Bardsley, and gave the reasons which led to that conclusion.

In its reason the board simply gives a history of the case and cites the reasons for Bardsley's pardon filed on Dec. 18, 1895—that the sentence was excessive, he had been sufficiently punished, his inability to pay was the result of bank failures, he assisted in every way to make reparation, he rendered valuable public service, since his confinement his assistance has been valuable to the city, and he is aged and declining in health.

The pardon board says in its recomendations:

"This was his first offense and for nearly twenty five years previously he had been an honored citizen of Philadelphia, and in many ways had rendered valuable service to said city. He was considered an authority on all questions of finances. He was frequently called into the courts by the judges as to the questions effecting the city's legal obligations and perhaps no man before or since was accorded the privilege and honor to instruct the court and councils upon questions of municipal law and finance.

—The Pittsburg Annual Conference of the A. M. E. church will convene at Washington, Pa., October 8, 1896. Rev. H. A. Grant, of this city, is a member.

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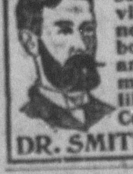

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Bellefonte Republican

To Correspondents.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—The general election will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 3rd.

—Thousands of people attended service at Weavers Gospel tent last Sunday in Williamsport.

—The elastic currency that the poor man really needs is pay that will stretch from one Saturday night till the next.

Always in season, Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). Elegant lunch in milk. Qt. can, 10c.

—One application of Dr. Thomas, eclectric Oil takes away the pain of the most severe burn. It is an ideal family liniment

—DuBois, Clearfield county has organized a free silver club, with four hundred and forty-seven members.

—Centre county Christian Endeavor Union convention, was held at Milesburg, last Wednesday and Thursday.

—Evangelist Weaver will erect his tabernacle tent at Lock Haven and commence a series of meetings there September 20.

—Alexander G. Morris, of Blair county and T. B. Patton, of Huntingdon, were appointed as delegates from Pennsylvania to the national prison congress, of Milwaukee, on Sept. 26 30.

—If custom allowed women to pop the question it would result in their making such a choice as would make fewer unhappy marriages.

—Rev. Leonard Weaver, the evangelist, who conducted a series of meetings in Bellefonte a few months ago, going from here to Williamsport, will finish his work in that city this week.

—The ladies are especially invited to be present, at the court house, to-morrow evening Sep. 11, to hear the address to be delivered, by president Geo. W. Atherton of State College, on what he saw on a recent tour in Mexico.

—The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Presbyterian church will meet on Friday evening at 7.30 in the Chapel parlors. The young ladies of the congregation are especially invited to attend. Miss Orbison will give some account of her missionary life and work in India.

—A friend tells that he recently went into the store of a business man who did not advertise and was surprised to find him busy. The store keeper, it seems, had the itch and a Waterbury watch, and when he wasn't scratching himself he was winding his watch.—Ex.

—We have often heard it said, by the chronic croaker that Bellefonte was a one horse town. To-day we stand with the stigma removed. As we look forth on our streets and see the merry bicycle speeding to and fro we say with conscious pride that we are a one horse town no longer. The horse has become absolete and we are a modern, up to date, no horse town of the first class.

—Dr. Atherton of State College, has been requested by the business men of Bellefonte, without regard to party to deliver a lecture at the court house in Bellefonte on Friday evening Sept. 11th. The Dr. has accepted the invitation, and will give some original facts that he has noticed in his recent travels through Mexico. He will certainly be welcomed by a full house.

—At a meeting of Prohibitionists, at Philipsburg last Thursday evening, a discussion was had on gold, silver and Prohibition. E. H. Ellsworth spoke for gold, Dr. Isaac Guss, defended the cause of free coinage of silver and Rev. J. Zeigler of Wingate, plead for Prohibition, as the great panacia for all the ills that afflict our body politic. It is said the discussion was very interesting.

—The Shad Bros., are as busy as they can be just now. Rudolph is at Niagara Falls where they have a branch establishment and plenty of work. Albert was there too but had to come back to attend to the work of fitting up the new club house at State College. Charles had charge of the business here during the absence of his brothers and took the opportunity while they were away, to go and get married, so he is as full of business as a man can well be. He was married on Tuesday of last week to Miss Rachael Neiman of Boggs township. They will not go to housekeeping at present as Mr. Schad thinks his service may be required at Niagara Falls.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or Women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

A PLEASANT TRIP

Through Half Moon and Buffalo Run Valleys.

A representative of the REPUBLICAN visited Waddle, Fillmore, Stormstown, Loveville and Scotia, and found the people prosperous and solid for McKinley, Hobart and Sound Money. The following are a few notes taken down by him on his journey:

In travelling through the country you find a strong sentiment in favor of "Sound Money," and not for "Free Silver" as represented by the Democratic organs of Centre county. In fact you will find very few even among Democrats who are enthusiastic for the white metal.

Hog cholera is raging through the Buffalo Run and Half Moon valleys, over 200 hogs having died in a short time.

A great Republican rally will be held at Stormstown on the evening of September 10th. It will be addressed by Congressman Wm. C. Arnold, Hon. Eli F. Townsend and other prominent speakers. Large visiting delegations are expected and an immense crowd will be present. The Republican club of Scotia, with 139 uniformed men, will attend accompanied by the Forest City Cornet Band of Scotia, which, by the way, is one of the best bands in Centre county. This club of Republicans deserves a great deal of credit, as they were the first club organized in Centre county. They have supplied themselves with capes and caps and make a very fine appearance.

A very pretty wedding occurred at Stormstown on Wednesday, Sept. 2nd, at 12 o'clock noon. The contracting parties were Miss Caroline Hunter, daughter of Mr. John A. Hunter, and Prof. James H. Tudor, Professor of Mathematics at the State College. Over 200 guests were present.

The Half Moon Cornet Band, which has just been organized at Stormstown, will hold a chicken and waffle supper on the 19th of September, in the G. A. R. hall at that place. All should attend and patronize and encourage the young men in their enterprise. A good band is a credit to any town.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bailey, of Stormstown, died at the home of its parents, September 2nd, of cholera infantum, aged 11 months and 19 days.

We had the pleasure of being shown through the building of the William I. Furst Post, No. 419, G. A. R., of Stormstown. It is a two-story frame building, the lower floor being used for festivals, or entertainments of different kinds, and the second story is the Post room proper. This room is certainly a credit to the people of Stormstown and the Post. Pictures adorn the walls, among them being one of Capt. W. I. Furst, for whom the Post was named.

One of the things noticeable was a beautiful Bible, on which was the following inscription: "Presented to the Wm. I. Furst Post, No. 419, G. A. R., by their lady friends of Stormstown." This Post started without a cent and to-day have their building all paid for and are $400 ahead. The officers are: Commander, Wm. T. Bailey; Quartermaster, John Ward; Adjutant, W. G. Bigelow; S. V., Capt. Stevens; J. V., Isaac Beck; Chaplain, George Cornelius.

Everything seems to be booming at Scotia. The banks are running steady and the people are happy and contented. These banks are operated by the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg. Mr. Frank H. Clemson is the superintendent. He makes an efficient manager and has been there fourteen years. He is trusted and highly respected by employers and employees alike.

This is a Republican stronghold. There is no free silver sentiment here. The people are enthusiastic for McKinley and Hobart, Protection and Sound Money. There are only two demorats employed about the place.

The Republicans af Patton twp. have incrasased their vote over 40 in the last year or two.

Mr. J. W. Hartsock is one of the progressive farmers of Buffalo Run valley. A representative of the REPUBLICAN had the pleasure of spending the night with Mr. Hartsock at his home at Paridise. His family are his mother Mrs. Hartsock a very pleasant lady, his niece Miss Hartsock and his two sons Bond and Gray Hartsock. Mr. Hartsock and family are very pleasant and sociable people and we enjoyed our stay very much.

Veteran Club and Picnic.

The Veteran Club of Centre county held its annual reunion and basket picnic at Hecla park on Saturday Sept. 5th 1896. When Saturday morning dawned it looked very much for rain and doubtless kept many people from going, nevertheless a large number of old Soldiers and their friend met on the grounds and the meeting was called to order by the President of the club James A. Beaver at 10.30 a. m. Comrade Deniston of State College led in prayer, after which commitees were appointed on place of next meeting, and on nomination of officers for the ensuing year these committees to report at 1.30 p. m. to which time the club took a recess, and scattered in the woods and pavilions to partake of the lunch prepared for the occasion. But to the sorrow of all present it commenced to rain at about 1 p. m. and rained nearly all afternoon. The club assembled at the appointed time and the committee on nomination of officers reported the following. For President Jas. A. Beaver, Vice President J. C. Patterson of State College and Thos. E. Royer of Miles Township, Secretary, W. H. Musser of Bellefonte, Treasurer Geo. M. Boal of Centre Hall, all of which were duly elected. The committee on place of the next annual meeting of the club reported in favor of Hecla park, after considerable discussion on different places of meeting. A motion was made and seconded that the business of naming a place for the next meeting of the club be left to the Executive Committee to decide at its next meeting unanimously carried.

The President of the club reported fine progress on subscriptions towards a soldiers monument for Centre county. At this point all business being attended to Comrade W. T. Fitzgerald of Bellefonte read a poem of his own on Gettysburg, which was very interesting. Comrade John A. Daley of Curtin Township read a short history of the compaign of the 9th corp in East Tennessee during the fall and winter of 1863. Comrade S. H. Williams of Bellefonte read a short history of the 56th Pa., and especially of Co. H. of that Regt. known as Col. W. W. Brown's "Sharp-Shooters." Comrade John Hamilton of State College, gave us an account of the doings of the 1st Penna Cavalry, and of his own Co. the "Juniatta Guards," as being the first Co. accepted by the Gov. in April 1861, but not ordered to Harrisburg until May——. Comrade Robt. Cassidy of Canton Ohio, a member of the club, then addressed the club and friends in his happy style which was very interesting. At 3 p. m. the rain still falling club adjourned and at 4.15 most all the people left the park. Thus ending the Reunion of the Club, for 1896 taking all things into consideration, the weather in the morning being threatening, the turnout was good and the meeting pleasant.

To Niagara Falls.

Arrangements have been made for another low rate excursion to Niagara Falls via Beech Creek R. R. This will be the last one this year and the date fixed upon is Tuesday, September 15th; tickets good to return from Niagara Falls or Buffalo on or before Friday. September 18th, and on the Beech Creek R. R. on or before Monday, Sept. 21st. The following are the rates:—

All points Jersey Shore to Peale, inclusive, $5.00.

Winburne and Philipsburg $4.50.

Munson and all points west of Mahaffey, inc. $4.25. Children between the age of 5 and 12 years one half of the above Rates.

Struck by a Street Car.

Miss Maggie Gill, a comely young woman, who some time ago, came here from Bellefonte, and is living at Ninth avenue an Ninth street, wes struck by street car No. 26, at Eleventh avenue and Tenth street, last evening about 7 o'clock. She walked out as if about to board the car and got too near the track. Her right elbow was bruised slightly.—Altoona *Tribune.*

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The young ladies of Bellefonte have gotten up a leap year dance, to be held in the Armory this evening. Music by the Lettan and Chappell's orchestra of Williamsport. The enterprising committee, are Miss Adeline Harris, Miss Helen Hastings and Miss Rebecca Blanchard.

BUSINESS MEN'S PICNIC.

Business Men of Two Counties Meet for a Day's Pleasure at Hecla Park.

The first annual picnic of the business men of Lock Haven and Bellefonte gathered at Hecla Park yesterday. It was the greatest affair of the kind ever held at that popular resort. The day was one of the pleasantest of the season, it could not have been finer An immence crowd of people were in attendance. The railroad company officials, estimated that they carried from eight to twelve thousands people, and that at least three thousand drove there in their rigs, every train from Bellefonte went crowded until they carried nearly all our people away. Our town became in fact a deserted villiage, every store was closed even the post office, so that a stamp could not be had no one hardly could be seen on our streets, even the dogs seemed to have hunted a hiding place, the silence and seeming rest was oppressive. No Sunday ever was so quiet. All had gathered at Hecla, for a day of recreation, there was music and games. The Good Templar and Military bands of Lock Haven, and Bellefonte and Undine bands of Bellefonte furnished the music to enliven the happy scene. At 10 o'clock a. m. the base ball game between Lock Haven and Bellefonte was played, which resulted in a victory for the Bellefonte boys by a score of 7 to 1. At eleven o'clock the reception of Business men, by the mayor of Lock Haven W. H. Mayer and Burgess of Bellefonte, W. E. Gray, was held on the band stand in the east woods, this was followed by a business meeting in the same place at which a permanent organization of the business men of Lock Haven and Bellefonte was effected. Hammond Sechler of Bellefonte, was elected president. W. F. Elliot of Lock Haven secretary. G. W. Fredericks, Lock Haven treasurer these officers were empowered, to appoint an executive committee, three from Bellefonte, three from Lock Haven, two from Nittany valley and one from Bald Eagle valley to co-operate with them in perfecting the plans for the permanent organization. At 1.30 was the tub race, followed by the bicycle races at 2 o'clock, in which there was much interest taken. The first race was a one mile novice, opened to all who had never won a race Ruben Miller of Bellefonte, was the winner time 2 min. 36 sec. Winner of Lock Haven come in second and Brindle of same city third; these parties were awarded 1st 2nd and 3rd prizes in the order named.

The next was exhibition and trick riding by the Demorest Mfg. Co., teams of Williamsport, Casper and Ardette made two thirds of a mile on a "bicycle built for two," time 1 min. 46 sec. ½ mile race open amateur. Won by R. Miller, of Bellefonte, time 1 min. 48 sec. Harry Yeager came in second, and Benjamin Bradley third.

A 2 mile race opened to colored men only. Won by W. B. Mills of Bellefonte, time 6 min 51 sec. H. Thomas, 2nd; Fred Thompson 3rd.

One mile Lap race. Won by Reuben Miller, time 2 min 43 sec. Winner 2nd, Yeager 3rd.

The last race was by boys 1 mile, John Teats came in first; time 2 min. 54 sec. Jesse Underwood second and Harry Bell third. This was followed by a Water mellon contest on Rabbit Island, open only to colored men.

In the evening a beautiful display of fire work, under the skillful management of John D. Sourbeck. It was nearly midnight when the last of the immence crowd left the grounds. Everybody had a fine time. There had been dancing all day, for those who love to dance. There was music all day, for those who love music. There was fun all day, for those who love fun and almost any kind of fun you wanted. We have not the time or space, to tell all that occured at the park yesterday. This first gathering will be followed by an annual gathering of business men of the two counties and their mutual benefit.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. *Reference.* Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

Catechetical Class.

There will be no meeting of the Catechetical class in the Reformed church at Zion on Sept. 12th and 19th. The class will hold its next meeting on Saturday, Sept. 26th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

R. LEIGHTON GERHART, Pastor.

—Mr. Leonard Seitz, of Ohio who has been ill for the past eleven weeks, with Typhoid fever, has so far recovered, as to visit his grand parent, Mr. and Mrs. Welty at Pleasant Gap.

—One farmer, who lives near Hecla Park, furnished one hundred dinners to attendants at The Business Men's Picnic yesterday at 25 cents a piece.

—After several months' idleness the Hollidaysburg iron and nail works were put in operation last Monday morning, with increased capacity, giving employment to 250 men.

—All the animals on the mountain reservations north of Tyrone which were afflicted with tuberculosis and pleuro-pneumonia, have been killed and the carcosses burned, and the entire herd quarantined.

—The Bedford Springs property was sold at sheriff's sale last Saturday to Bancroft and Hillis for $280,000.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Personal Pencilings.

Miss Rebecca Bidwell is visiting friends in Roland.

Mrs. A. Wilson Norris of Harrisburg is visiting her friends in this place.

William White of Williamsport, is visiting Jay Woodcock of this city.

J. C. Henderson, of Julian, was a pleasant caller at our office on Thursday.

Rev. Jas. O. Dennison, of State College, spent Thursday among his many friends in this place.

G. H. Lichtenthaler Esq., of Philipsburg tranacted business in Bellefonte on Wednesday

Mrs. Dr. J. E. Ward, with her Sunday school class picniced in Valentine's woods last Friday.

A. G. Morris of Tyrone spent Thursday looking after his extensive lime interests in this place.

James Hughes, who has been on a six weeks trip through New England returned home last week.

Clement Dale Esq., accompanied by his son, spent Sunday among friends at Oak Hall and Boalsburg.

Andrew Curtin Jr., of Philadelphia, is visiting his aged mother, Mrs. Eliza Curtin, on Allegheny street.

Miss Annie Morris, of Philipsburg, has been visiting friends at Howard. She returned home last Tuesday.

Mr. Jas. Lane and wife, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Jacob Thomas, on East Linn street.

William A. Lyon returned home on Wednesday from Pittiburg. He brought with him a car load of fine cattle.

C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, County Superintendent of public schools is a familiar figure in our town on Thursday.

Mrs. W. L. Daggart returned home on Thursday evening after a very pleasant visit with friends in Northumberland.

Rev. Dr. Woods of Germantown is a pleasant guest at the home of Mrs. Morris, at the corner of Allegheny and Curtin streets.

Miss Rose G. Kelley, after a very pleasant visit, at the home of her cousin P. J. Loughery, in Unionville returned home last evening.

Mrs. Kane, of Altoona formerly of Bellefonte, arrived here on Wednesday and will visit her brother Mr. Edward Brown on Allegheny street.

Rev. J. Zeigler, chairman of the Prohibition county committee, attended the prohibition congressional conference, which met at DuBois on Thursday.

Mrs. Margaret Alexander, of this place returned from a two weeks visit to Atlantic City and Philadelphia. She went in search of health and found it.

Miss Lizzie Sommerville, of Winburo, was on her way to Pittsburg, last Thursday, to visit her nephew, Mr. Boyd Sommerville, who lives at Sewickley.

Miss Martha Parker, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell, departed Thursday for Roland, where she will visit her brother, J. M. Parker.

John Anderson, the genial proprietor of the popular Anderson Restaurant, returned home on Thursday from Philadelphia where he was attending a hospital.

Hon. A. O. Furst, Hon. James P. Coburn and Hon. W. C. Arnold addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of republicans at Philipsburg last Friday evening.

Ellis Orvis and John Blanchard, returned Thursday afternoon, from Indianapolis, where they had been to attend as delegates, the National Democratic conventions.

Miss Annie R. Green of this city after a pleasant visit of over three weeks, at the home of her uncle Henry Southard at Philipsburg, returned home Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Clevan Dinges, of Williamsport, departed for her home in that city Friday morning after a very pleasant visit of two weeks among friends in Bellefonte and Centre Hall.

Misses Catharine Parker and Velta Williams, of Roland, spent Sunday in Bellefonte, the former stopping at the home of Mr. H. Bidwell and the latter at the home of Mr. Foster Williams.

Col. W. F. Reeder, returned Friday morning from Philadelphia, where he went last Wednesday to participate in the reception to Li Hang Chang, the eminent Chinese statesman, by the Union League, of which he is a member.

John Shrom, who was on the Steamship Illinois, has been transferred to the St. Paul, which plies between New York and South Hampton. He was here last week visiting relatives and friends. He left Saturday night, for New York and sailed Monday morning.

Miss Bertha, Laurie accompanied by her mother, Mrs. W. Laurie departed on the morning train Monday for Holyoke Mass. where Miss Bertha, will enter Mount Holyoke College, as a pupil. Mrs. Laurie will stop with friends, in Philadelphia, a few weeks on her way back.

Leonard Rhone, accompanied by his wife, spent last Saturday at the Park hotel in Williamsport.

Miss Rosa Baum, returned home on Thursday, from a very pleasant visit, of of over two weeks in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Miss Mary Bradley, after spending the summer with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bradley on Spring street returned on Thursday to Strousburg, to resume her duties as musical instructor in that city.

Herman Miller, the architect, departed Monday for Niagara Falls where he will spend a few days visiting his daughter whose home is at that place. When he returns he will bring his wife with him. Mrs. Miller has been visiting there since last June.

Mrs. Nannie Orbison and daughter Miss Agnes, who have been making their home at Winburn with her sister, Mrs. James Sommerville, for some months past, arrived in town Friday evening, and are the guests of Mrs. Adam Hoy, on High street. About a year ago Mrs. Orbison, who lived at that time in her home on Spring street, went to Naples, Italy, on a visit to her aunt, and her daughter, Miss Agnes, was sent by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions as a missionary to Burmah. Her health failing she returned to this country with her mother.

INVESTIGATE THIS.

And Its in Bellefonte, not in San-Francisco. Any Citizen can Verify This.

"Honesty is the best policy." The old adage has always been a characteristic of an article endorsed by an Allegheny street grocery man. Not only has honesty been the main stay of the claims made for the old Quaker remedy but it is the bulwark of the testimonials published in its behalf when you know that a citizen, perhaps a neighbor, prefaces his statement with a tribute like that which follows, the testimony not only is interesting, remarkably strong but it carries with it that irrestible influence that sweeps away every vestige of incredulity. What do our readers think of this? "I have so much confidence in Doan's kidney pills that after I got my first box at Green's pharmacy I went back and bought six more." What more can the greatest scoffer at proprietary medicines in Bellefont want. Read the rest of the testimony. "Besides running this grocery I have to look after three estates. This constant strain has told on me and as time passed by I find that my health is not what it was at one time. I am troubled with kidney complaint. It shows itself in backache headache and scanty yet frequent urination. While I am not laid up I suffer a great deal. Now I do not claim that Doan's kidney pills have cured me—for they have not—but I received so much benefit from one box that I determined to continue their use. I believe from the progress made that I will eventually eradicate every vestige of trouble, for my appetite has improved and and I can rest comfortably at night."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

—Last fall we made mention of some fine strawberries, fresh and ripe, being on exhibition at Emery's store, raised by Michael Stover of South Philipsburg. This fall, just now in fact, the same sight can be seen at the same place. The berries are a second crop, and Mr. Stover certainly has a valuable "breed" of strawberry vines when they bear a second crop each year. The berries are large and ripe and a strange sight to behold this time of the year.—Philipsburg *Journal.*

—Mrs. Hannah Poorman, of Axe Mann died at an early hour this (Thursday) morning, aged 73 years. The funeral will be next Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock from the house. Interment at Shilo cemetery.

All those terrible, itching diseases of the skin that help to make life miserable for us are caused by external parasites. Doan's Ointment kills the parasite and cures the disease. Perfectly harmless, never fails.

One of the literary features of Harper's Bazaar for September—a story by Octave Thanet—will appear in the issue of the 5th of the month. "Why Abbylonia surrendered" is its title, and the matter and manner of Abbylonia's surrender are dramatized by the characters in the little Arkansas country town in which the scene is laid.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Headache. A pleasant laxative. All druggists.